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NEWS CHOPS

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[...]nnah Appropriation Handicapped by the [...] of the Georgia Members—The [...]ntive Genius of the South—A Few Words About Arlington.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—General [...]hil. Cook yesterday made an effort to get [t]he house to raise Savannah's appropriation [f]or harbor improvements from $25,-[0]00 to $65,000, and urged his amendment in [t]he following pointed speech:

Mr. Chairman, Savannah is about the third [p]ort on the Atlantic in respect to the amount of [it]s exports, and ranks among the first in the [w]hole country. Our annual export of cotton is [a]bout seven hundred thousand bales. The en[g]ineer department has recommended the expen[d]iture of $65,000 for continuing the improvement [of] Savannah, and if this appropriation were made [it] would open that harbor to vessels of the heavi[es]t burden. Savannah is now connected by rail[ro]ad with the far west, and western men are [lar]gely interested in the improvement of this [h]arbor, as the nearest Atlantic port for their produce. Members of the republican party are making great professions of friendship toward our section of country, and proclaiming their great desire to aid us in building up our commerce. This amendment presents a splendid opportunity for them to show their sympathy in a practical manner. [Laughter.]

General Cook's effort unfortunately failed. He had to plead for it alone, for the roll was called a few minutes later and he was the only one of the nine Georgia representatives found in his seat. Mr. Nicholls has been called home by a family affliction, and Colonel Hammond was by sickness confined to his room. Where were the other six?

After General Cook's amendment failed an Iowa man with the Christmas gift name of Updegraff moved to strike out all the appropriation for the Savannah harbor because his honest soul suspected that somebody was going to swindle the government a thousand dollars or so in the sale of the land on an island which is to be cut off. [I]t turned out that the land he was talking [...]t was away up the Savannah river, [...]ndred miles from the harbor, and [...] 'What's his name's'' amendment [...]ed.

[...]y hope now for justice to the Sa[vannah] harbor lies in a senate amendment, [...]ch Messrs. Hill and Brown will work [...]fully. If they can succeed in getting [th]e $65,000 amendment through and it goes [t]o the house it is sincerely to be desired that we have more than one representative there ready to work and to vote for it. Yesterday's failure is a handicap to any future effort in the house in the same direction. General Cook's good exertions deserved a better fate.

—Southerners are not inventive in a mechanical sense. I find after a search through the ponderous documents of the patent office that during the past four months there have been only fourteen patents issued to Georgians. The list of our experimental geniuses is as follows, with their inventions appended:

Stephen T. Stout, Cedar Grove, churn operating mechanism.

Christian E. Lucas, Atlanta, sleeping car.

John P. Allen, Dawson, seed-planter and guano distributor.

James A. Kemp and E E. Foy, of Egypt, (wherever that is) milk and liquid-skimmer.

Napoleon B. Estep, County line, Carroll county, ferry boat.

Alexander Conacher, Augusta, refrigerating apparatus.

Henry E. Clinton, Augusta, packing case.

John D. Tinsley, Calhoun, car coupling.

Ed. Mercer, Atlanta, cotton press.

W. O. Watson, Albany, cotton gin.

Samuel B. Dover, Sonora, seed planter, guano distributor, cultivator and cotton chopper combined.

William Pendley and A. Moss, Ludville, wheel cultivator.

W. R. Fearn, Savannah, railway switch.

James Roberts, Augusta, cigar box.

During the past four months only one trade mark has been patented by any Georgian and that was issued to Daniel & Marsh, of Atlanta, for "Dr. Brown's Ginseng Tonic."

While it takes Georgia four months to get fourteen patents and a trade mark, I notice that in one week of January there were issued for Massachusetts forty patents and eight trade marks and labels. Most of the patents seem to be the work of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and New York. These states, at least, lead in the recent reports. But there is one noticeable feature in the Georgia inventions. They all seem to be useful in the ordinary affairs of life. Most of them look to improvement of agricultural facilities, and some of those I have mentioned are likely to prove very valuable to their owners and the people generally. There are thousands of patents which never pay a cent. To be the source of revenue or usefulness an invention must supply some want, the simpler, the more general, the better of course. It is a good sign of common sense among the people of Georgia to see their inventive spirit turned in the direction of practical benefit to those interests which affect the masses of our people. The wing of the patent office which was burnt three years ago has been restored so that it is the handsomest part of the building, presenting a rich array of natural and artificial stone on the interior. There are about 1,600 employes in the department, most of whom are females. The work is tedious but pays well. The solicitor of patents is a frequent individual. A whole block just across the street is filled with offices of these "special pleaders." Some of them have made fortunes, while others get along about as roughly as the average young lawyer in Atlanta. Nearly 300,000 patents have been issued and of every one there is a model in the glass cases which fill a whole floor of the great building. Visitors hurry through, looking only at the most unique inventions for it would require a year to examine them all.

—Standing on the steps of the capitol, looking south across the Potomac one can see on the breezy heights of Arlington the tall, snowy pillars of the open verandah which graces one of the famous homes of America. It is the old Lee mansion. Its lofty seat betokens the pride which once marked that princely line, but the sad surroundings are eloquent of the melancholy fall of an estate of magnificent wealth. Around the deserted home of the proudest old dominion family sleep thousands of union soldiers over whose graves the marble glitters white and cold in the winter's sunlight. As is well known, the place was confiscated during the war. It belonged to the Custis family and was bequeathed to General Robert E. Lee's wife, with an entail to her children, who are now trying to recover it. Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the great chieftain, has been in Washington several times this winter and has received great attention. She is a queenly woman, who looks as if the bright blood of her ancestors flowed in all its purity through her delicate veins. None of the daughters of General Lee have married, and President Custis Lee, who succeeded his illustrious father at Washington and Lee university, is a single man, though he has passed the meridian of life long ago.

—The senate has agreed to the joint resolution to allow more officers to be detailed from the army and navy to act as instructors in schools. This will give to institutions like that at Dahlonega an opportunity of securing efficient tutors of military discipline.

—Judge Lochrane came in from Atlanta this morning radiant and happy. B. H. Hill, Jr., and wife have arrived and will be here until after the inauguration.

—Colonel Hammond has been confined to his room since Saturday. He has suffered from a severe attack of cold but is about well again.

—For amusement Washington has this week, the pretty new opera "Olivette," which succeeded in London and New York. It is drawing good crowds at Ford's. There is something of the snap of "Pinafore" about it. Several of the characters are very amusing. The opera is full of pretty airs and bright stage effects. Manager Ford will carry it south soon with a strong troupe.

Nat Goodwin is making the people laugh with his "Froliques" at the National, but neither Eliza Weathersby or Venie Clancey appear in the parts they used to play.

—Dr. Harrison delivered a lecture on Ireland Sunday evening, which has been very highly complimented by the papers.

—An amateur troupe of rare musical and histrionic talent, is giving "The Pirates of Penzance," to good houses.

—Emma Abbott with her killing kiss will be here next week. F. H. R.

Instantly Killed.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Late this evening a shooting affray occurred which resulted in the killing of James Goodman, a colored barber, who was known to the police authorities as a turbulent character. It seems that Goodman went into a saloon on the corner of Union and Depot streets, and played pool with several other negroes. When the games were ended, Goodman owed fifty cents. He was asked to settle by the barkeeper, Bartholomew F. Pierini, but replied that he did not have the money with him, and would go home and get it. Words ensued between them, and then blows, the final result being the shooting of Goodman, who was instantly killed. The shot fired by Pierini struck him in the center of the forehead. Pierini fled, but was soon captured and lodged in jail.

A Suspended Bank.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 18.—The Missouri Valley bank, of this city, suspended this morning. The institution has been considered unsafe for a long time, owing to limited capital and large risks. The failure was not unexpected. Consequently, there is no excitement or uneasiness on the part of other banks. The liabilities are about $275,000; assets $300,000 in discounted paper. Failure was only averted, last year, by the addition of new capital. It is not known now how much of the liabilities the banks will be able to pay.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

HAYES SURRENDERS TO CONKLING

And Withdraws a Distasteful Appointment—The Republicans and the Apportionment—Passage of the Funding Bill by the Senate—Its New Provision.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Four of the cabinet officers can be almost as certainly named to-day as on March 4. They are as follows: Secretary of state, Senator Blaine; secretary of the treasury, Senator Allison; postmaster-general, Colonel James, of New York; secretary of the interior, ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. This leaves the attorney general, secretary of the navy and secretary of war, to the south, the far west, and Illinois and Pennsylvania. Illinois will furnish either the attorney general or secretary of war. California will have one of the two left, and it may be possible that no southern man will go into the cabinet. General Garfield has come to no conclusion touching the three unfilled places, and any decision he may have made as to the four named may be changed by contingencies yet unseen. Ohio will not go into the cabinet unless Colonel James is taken from the list and Governor Foster is added.

—The president to-day withdrew the nomination of State Senator Forster to be United States district attorney of New York city. It is stated on good authority that Elliott F. Shepard, a Conkling man, will be immediately nominated in the place of Forster. By this move, it is also said that the opposition to Stanley Matthews is weakened and his chances of confirmation much improved. In short, it is stated by senators that the administration will discontinue its attacks upon Conkling, and that the friends of the latter in return will permit Matthews to be confirmed.

—The resolution of Senator Voorhees, agreed to to-day, is designed to have the senate judiciary committee at once report a bill that will protect farmers and others from being imposed upon by vendors of patented articles, who sell implements and machines and are followed by agents of patentees who demand and often extort a royalty. When the purchasers refuse to pay the claimant a second time for machinery or other articles they have bought, they are forced into expensive litigation. Mr. Voorhees intends to get this legislation through this session, if possible.

—The published report that Senator Grover is so seriously ill as to probably prevent his attendance at the coming extra session of the senate is without foundation. The absence of Senator Grover would give the senate to the republicans, and hence the interest felt on the subject. Senator Davis, of Illinois, will, it can be asserted, vote to maintain the present organization of the senate. He holds that it is, in this case, independence to maintain in statu quo, while to join in a movement to reorganize for the benefit of a party would be "rank partisanship."

—The republican members of the house will hold a caucus on the apportionment bill to determine whether or not they will vote for the passage of the measure by this congress. The republicans are divided on the question, many favoring the immediate passage of the bill on the ground that two-thirds of the state legislatures are now in session and to defer the apportionment until the next congress would cost these states millions of dollars in the aggregate for extra sessions of the legislatures. The indications now are that a sufficient number of republicans will join with the democrats to pass the apportionment bill, unless the caucus shall make opposition to the measure a party duty. Even should the caucus so determine it is probable that a number of republicans from the states whose legislatures are now in session will insist upon voting for the measure.

—There is no more trying times to brides and grooms than to appear at breakfast. One morning this week there were nineteen newly wedded husbands and spouses distributed among the prominent hotels. Just imagine the amount of sweetness concentrated in those thirty and odd souls, and all in one town! The hotel clerks can tell the newly-mated pairs at a glance, and a peculiar mark is affixed beside their names on the register, which indicates that a bouquet of white roses will ere long find its way to the bridal chamber. Then there is another method for ascertaining if it is not a fresh couple. The husband writes "Mr. Smith," with a bold hand, and then hesitates. The clerk could dash it off in a second, but the young man leans down and adds "and wife." Then he gazes admiringly to see how "Smith and wife" looks on a book for public scrutiny. He is an inch taller, and feels that he has become a man of family, and is entitled to some recognition. But the trying ordeal comes with the entry into the hotel dining-room. The bride blushes, and imagines that every one in the room has his eyes upon her. Such cooing and billing as goes on at the table! "Let's be like old married folks," she whispers; but that will not do, and the more she tries to disguise herself the more does she convince folks that she is really just what she is. Under one roof alone there were nine of these couples this week, and the brides at breakfast looked to each other like sisters for consolation. It has been many a day since such a swoop was made upon the national capital. There is always a couple on hand, but when nearly a score meets it shows that business has picked up, and that the ministerial pocket-book is swelling. Some people attribute this marked increase in doubling up to the severity of the weather.

—The senate to-day confirmed the nominations of the following postmasters: W. H. Kennon, Columbus, Mississippi; Wm. J. Bryan, Brenham, Texas. Also the nomination of Major D. G. Swaine, to be judge, advocate general; and a number of other army promotions.

—The senate committee on commerce intend to take up the river and harbor bill to-morrow, and will hold daily and nightly sessions until they shall have finished its consideration. This bill was two weeks before the senate committee last session. It will be vigorously opposed by many senators when it is reported.

—The census office announces the following approximate distribution of the total population of the country among the several classes: Males, 25,520,582; females, 24,632,284; natives of the United States, 43,475,506; foreign born, 6,677,360; whites, 43,404,887; colored, 6,577,151; Chinese, 105,463. The number of colored persons to each hundred thousand whites is 15,153 against 14,528 in 1870.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Hereford introduced bills making appropriations to improve Little Kanawha and Elk rivers and to continue the improvement of the Great Kanawha and New rivers in West Virginia. Referred to committee on commerce.

The consideration of the funding bill was resumed and amendments made in committee of the whole reported in their order, a separate vote on each having been demanded by Mr. Edmunds. The separate votes upon amendments recommended by the finance committee were reserved until the bill was gone through with. The amendment requiring the issues of the treasury notes to be in denominations of ten dollars or some multiple of that sum not exceeding $1,000 and striking out the issues of tens and twenties was objected to by Mr. Thurman and Mr. Edmunds, and advocated by Mr. Bayard. The motion to strike out the amendment failed on the division by a vote of 11 to 36.

Mr. Beck moved to amend the amendment allowing not exceeding one-half of one per cent, for the expense of placing the loan by reducing the amount to one-third of one per cent. Not agreed to. Yeas, 27; nays, 22.

All the amendments to the funding bill made in the committee of the whole were agreed to as reported.

Mr. Blair then moved and advocated an amendment restricting the requirement for the deposit of new bonds to the bank circulation issued after July 1st next.

The Blair amendment was rejected—yeas 28; nays 33.

Mr. Bayard asked for action upon the amendments reported by the finance committee, not agreed to in committee of the whole, and a vote was ordered upon the striking out of the fifth section, known as the Carlisle amendment.

At the request of Mr. Plumb the question was taken up on the first half of the section, making the new three per cents the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation or as security for government deposits, etc. The senate voted not to strike out the section; yeas 29, nays 32. The remainder of the section was agreed to. The new (seventh) section reported from the finance committee making bonds receivable for circulation at banks, having been rendered superfluous by the adoption of the fifth section, was stricken out.

Mr. Bayard asked for a vote on the amendment of the finance committee, for a three and a half rate, instead of three per cent. Not agreed to. Yeas 26; nays, 26.

The bill was then read the third time and passed. Yeas, 43; nays, 20. All the democrats voted in the affirmative, as also Mr. Plumb and Mr. Saunders. The bill now goes to the house for concurrence in the senate amendments, namely: A 5 20 instead of a 5-10 bond; a compensation of one half instead of one quarter of one per cent for placing the loan; a provision for popularizing the loan in the sense of having it taken by the people, and several verbal alterations.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to regulate the disposal of coal lands in the state of Alabama. Referred to committee on public lands.

On motion of Mr. Ransom the river and harbor bill was read the second time and referred to the commerce committee.

The senate then resumed consideration of the district appropriation bill and passed it.

The cattle diseases bill was taken up and the amendments of the senate committee adopted in committee of the whole. Without further action on the bill the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house, after transacting the miscellaneous business, refused to consider private bills, and a discussion is in progress as to priority of business.

A motion to proceed to business on the house calendar for the purpose of taking up the Fitz John Porter bill was defeated; yeas, 114; nays, 117, and the house then at 1:15 went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. Covert, of New York, proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill. The amount appropriated was $292,000, an increase of $35,000 over the appropriation for the present year. One of the items leading to this increase was the enlarged amount which had been appropriated for continuance of experiments in sorghum.

Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment providing for an investigation into the effect of the present customs revenue upon the agricultural interests of the country. He then spoke at some length in opposition to a protective tariff.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, replied briefly in behalf of the protection bill.

Mr. Felton, of Georgia, stated that he was not a protectionist or a free-trader, neither was he an advocate of the tariff for revenue only. He favored the revision of the tariff and thought that the work should be committed to the commission whose members should be experts in trade and agriculture, and familiar with all the details of the practical business pursuits.

After some further debate the committee rose without action on the bill.

On motion of Mr. Felton, of Georgia, the bill was passed making Atlanta, Ga., a port of delivery.

Adjourned.

AN ECCENTRIC SUICIDE.

A Man Hangs Himself in the Grave He has Dug for Himself.

NEW YORK, February 18.—A recent number of the London Telegraph says: Among the curiosities of the suicidal annals the recent proceedings of one John Treichel, a mechanic, who put an end to his existence a few days ago at Argenan, will, in all probability, obtain rank as by no means the least extraordinary freak hitherto performed by eccentric self-slayers. Treichel, it appears, lived over against a church yard. The constant contemplation of that melancholy inclosure may possibly have not only caused him to grow weary of life, but have inspired him with the dismal notion of preparing his grave with his own hands before qualifying himself for its occupancy. Scaling the churchyard wall one evening, he dug a hole in the earth seven feet deep, fixed his spade firmly across the top of this cavity, and hanged himself to a strong cord, one end of which he attached to the shaft of the spade.

He had some days before he carried this novel method of suicide into execution mentioned it, apparently in jest, to his wife and one or two acquaintances. As on the night in question he failed to return home from his work, Mrs. Treichel suspected that what had appeared to her a mere pleasantry on her husband's part might prove to be grim earnest. She, therefore, sat up all night awaiting his advent in vain, and at dawn of day gazed eagerly from her window upon the churchyard, where her eye, familiar with the aspect of the burying ground, instantly detected a huge heap of freshly thrown up earth in one of its corners. She immediately roused the gate keeper, and with him hurried to the spot which had attracted her attention. There she found her husband, cold and stiff, hanging to the spade in the newly dug grave, the excavation of which must have cost him several hours of severe and unremitting toil.

A HUSBAND WANTED

For Each Separate Woman in the World.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The Ladies' anti-polygamy society of Brooklyn had a meeting this afternoon. Mrs. Imogene Fales presided. Many prominent ladies of Brooklyn were present. The message of the governor of Idaho, on the subject of polygamy, was read by the secretary, Mrs. Bradshaw, and favorably commented upon. The society will place itself in communication with all the principal cities, with a view of forming auxiliary societies. A committee was appointed to confer with Congressmen-elect Bliss and Smith and interest them in the work which the society proposes to do. Printed petitions against polygamy will be sent out for signatures. The clergymen of Brooklyn will be requested to read notices relative to the next meeting of the society from their pulpits, Sunday. A letter from Rev. Dr. Ingersall, of Brooklyn, was read, in which he states that he will give the movement his hearty co-operation, and profoundly sympathizes with it. Letters were also read from New York ladies, expressing sympathy with the work.

Jay Gould Fills It.

NEW YORK, February 18.—At the meeting of directors of the Central railroad of New Jersey, to-day, Knight and Clark resigned and Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon were elected to fill the vacancies.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Reading railroad stock jumped up over four points to-day, and is now quoted at 36½. This is due to the report that Jay Gould has bought out McAimont in the road.

The rumor that Jay Gould had purchased the McAlmont interest in the Reading railroad does not seem to have any foundation. None of the company's officers here have any information on the subject and the counsel representing the McAlmonts says the story is highly improbable.

Jumped the Bank.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—The Post-Dispatch's Hannibal, Mo., special says that the caboose of a freight train on the Wabash road jumped the track at the East Hannibal switch this morning, rolled down the embankment and took fire. W. Snell, a passenger from Crescent City, Ill., was killed. Two other passengers, the conductor and a brakeman were slightly hurt. A broken rail caused the accident.

A Female Vote for Hancock.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—A curious story comes from Coshocton, Ohio, of a young fellow, giving the name of Frank Evans, who drove stage for a year, voted for Hancock last fall, did all that a beardless young man might be expected to do, and, being arrested on a charge of theft the other day, turned out to be a woman. Who she is or what her history is she refused to tell.

A Heavy Snow Storm.

CHICAGO, February 18.—The snow storm which began here last evening, continued all night, the fall being from eight inches to one foot in depth. The storm extended throughout northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. It is now drifting badly, and the prospect is that the blockades on railway lines which have just been broken, will be established again firmer than ever.

A Swiss Murderer.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The steamship France, for Havre, has on board, in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Johnson, of Indianapolis, Joseph Marie Georges Niederist, charged with the murder of Jane Bomgeir, aged nine years, about September 29 last, near the village of Armonts, Canton Vaud, Switzerland.

Gunther Goes Down.

MILWAUKEE, February 18.—Frederick Gunther, wholesale hatter and furrier, 25 years in business here, assigned to-day; liabilities over $75,000, assets $58,000. The creditors are eastern houses. The failure produces great wonder in business circles, as it was entirely unexpected.

Swagart's Death.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Charles Swagart, a rough, went, uninvited, to a country dance, near Webster, Burke county, O., at the residence of E. Trichne, and fired into the ceiling to create a scare, whereupon Louis Christian shot Swagart in the head and mortally wounded him.

A Vermont Flame.

BENNINGTON, February 18.—The cotton mills at Cash Corner, near north Bennington, formerly known as the Essex mills, were burned this morning. Loss, $35,000; insured $25,000. The property was owned by H. C. Thayer & Co., of Boston.

Under the Bank.

OAKDALE, Mass., February 18.—Tim Niphan and Kelley were killed yesterday by the caving of an embankment on the Massachusetts Central railway.

English Wool Market.

LONDON, February 18.—At the wool sales to-day 8,200 bales were disposed of, chiefly New South Wales and Victorian. There was a very good attendance, with a fair spirit, at unchanged rates.

West Virginia on Prohibition.

WHEELING, February 18.—The proposed amendment to the constitution of West Virginia, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks was defeated in the senate to-day.

A Negro's Death.

CINCINNATI, O., February 18.—Telegrams report the murder of Reid, a negro, by a negro, Tuesday night, near Hustonville, Ky.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

The Execution of Frank Twiggs for the Murder of Driscoll—Protestations of Innocence—Another Murder Reported—Clippings From the Press.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WAYNESBORO, February 18.—The respite of Frank Twiggs expired to-day. The parties procuring it have taken no steps since on account of public sentiment. Yesterday Solicitor-General Dutcher, who represented the state in the trial, came down. After a consultation with Judge Lawson, a prominent citizen, telegrams were sent to Governor Colquitt, asking for a further respite of three weeks. No answer was received. During this morning Wilkinson, Kelsey and Williams, negro preachers, held a meeting with Frank in the jail office. At noon he was conducted to the same gallows in the court of the jail on which Mose Twiggs was executed last month. He spoke in an unfaltering voice as follows:

"In a few minutes I shall be dead, so there is no use for me to tell a lie about this. I want everybody to know that I die innocent. When I appear at God's judgment bar I can swear that I am innocent. All I know about the killing is what Mose told me the night we were convicted. He said that he, and Abe, and Dennis McNatt killed Driscoll. If brother Mose had told in the court-house what he told me, I would now be free. I am prepared to die. Good-bye to everybody." Just before the cap was adjusted he repeated in low tones, twice, "Christ has promised to be with me." When Sheriff Paster adjusted the noose he heard Frank groan. The rope was loosened then, and in consequence the fall did not break his neck. He struggled painfully and was cut down in 20 minutes.

Daye Jones killed Sam Roberson at Lawrenceville to-day. Both had hired the same man for the year. Jones threatened Roberson unless he gave him up, and went to see him this morning with a double barrel shot-gun. As soon as Roberson came out, Jones shot, killing him instantly. He then escaped. All parties are negroes.

ATHENS, February 18.—In a recent issue of your paper I noticed a description of different water-powers in and near Athens. Those are by no means all that our county can boast of. In a radius of less than six miles we know of eight or ten good shoals, with a heavy fall, that would be good sites for almost any kind of mill or manufactory. These not being far from the town, and with plenty of forest for fuel, seem to invite investors. If the Northeastern railroad should be extended on through the gap, mills and factories will be springing up all around us. Speaking of the railroads reminds us that perhaps we can give your interested readers of the northern counties some little information. The famous Rabun Gap that lies directly between two large mountains, is crossed in turn by a creek, and just above and below the very line marked out for the purposed road are two fine shoals, with water-powers capable of running any sort of mills. An old mill used to stand on the site, but long since has fallen to pieces. If the southern people only possessed the capital they owned before the war, with the knowledge they have acquired since, what a great power we might be in the financial world.——The Newton house is being renovated into a first-class hotel, and Captain Williams will soon take charge of and open it to the public.——The merchants are, most of them, engaged in a kerosene war, and it has now gone down to 12 cents. Bad for merchants, but good for customers.——The Lucy Cobb Institute has been engaged some time past in getting up a series of entertainments to assist in building a chapel, which is much needed. One or two have taken place, and were well attended.——Much has been done among those able to relieve the sufferings of the needy during this hard and freezing winter in our little city.——An Athens belle is constantly receiving beautiful goods (cashmeres, satins and silk) from Atlanta, and report says will soon make one of Athen's most promising young men happy.

AMERICUS, February 17.—Yesterday evening shortly after dark the fire alarm was sounded. The companies were all out promptly, but it was soon ascertained that the fire was beyond the city limits. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of the corn-crib and fodder house of Mr. J. W. Mize, sheriff of this county. The crib and contents were totally consumed, the loss amounting to something over $200. The conflagration was evidently the work of an incendiary. The fire was discovered on account of the barking of the yard dog, who made violent efforts to get out of the yard inclosure, in order to give chase to the party who set fire to the house. To-day warrants were issued against suspected parties.

ATHENS, February 13.—Very heavy rains, and the Oconee is very high. Several bridges have been washed away. T. C. McDonald quits merchandising this week.——The Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, is giving the sinners a scoring.——The anniversary exercises of the Phi Kappa N. G. will be held on the 22d instant. Orator George R. Brown of Georgia.——The Barnett shoals near Athens has a hundred foot fall, and is one of the finest water powers in the state, though at present undeveloped.——The firemen have resolved to have an open contest for the champion belt, at Athens, early in May. State companies will be invited to attend.——The first Methodist church is being remodeled, and none too soon.

STONE MOUNTAIN, February 18.—Mrs. George Summey is very sick and is not expected to recover.——Captain John P. Tuggle is struggling with the mumps.——Ves. Cochran is the happy father of a girl baby.——Colonel W. M. Ragsdale has returned from the mountains where he has been looking after his "wild land" interests.——A big hop comes off at the King house to-night.——Rev. Martin Talton, who resides in Browning's district, fell out of his door a few days ago and broke one of his arms.

EATONTON, February 16.—The rains have disappeared; the sun shines brightly and the roads are drying, the weather, however, is still cold.——The remains of young Ed. Butler, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Butler, were interred in the Eatonton cemetery yesterday. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. I. R. Brenham. His death was sad, but he met it with heroic fortitude and Christian courage.

AUGUSTA, February 18.—The cars on the Augusta and Knoxville railroad, a new road now being built between Augusta and Greenwood, S. C., ran off the track, to-day. The roadmaster, John Killian, of the Port Royal railroad, fell under the wheels and was killed.

CONYERS, February 18.—Our farmers have been putting in good time plowing the past few days of good weather.——Rev. Mr. Jewell's residence caught on fire Wednesday last and only escaped being destroyed by discovering the fire early. It caught from a defective stove chimney.

CHATTANOOGA, February 18.—A special to the Times says a disastrous fire occurred at Scottsboro, Alabama Thursday, night. Loss $40,000. Twenty-five houses were consumed.

What the Papers Say.

Eastman Times.

Mr. G. F. Harrison, of our county, informed us a few days ago that while on a recent visit to Dublin he witnessed a circumstance most extraordinary. It was this: A gentleman of that town purchased a cage of partridges, and while transferring them from the cage, in the store-house of Messrs. Daniel & Robinson, one of the birds got loose and flew out at the back door. This was neither strange nor extraordinary, but quite natural, and very little was thought of it. Mr. H. and the gentleman who purchased the birds, drove out to Mr. John W. Gilder's, one mile from town, and returned, and again going into the store of Daniel & Robinson, they had been in there but a short time, when, to their astonishment, a partridge, supposed to be the one that had so unceremoniously made his exit at the rear door some time before, came whizzing in at the front door, and was caught by Mr. Robinson.

Dawson Journal

We learn from Mr. A. H. Knighton, that about a week ago, as Dr. J. B. Johns and De Witt Hammock, of Randolph county, were returning from Cuthbert, their horse became frightened by some one firing a gun near them, ran away, tore the buggy to pieces, broke Mr. Hammock's arm, and injured Dr. Johns so badly that at last accounts it was thought he would not recover. He was taken into the residence of Mr. Noah L. Helms, where he is receiving the best of nursing and attention, but cannot bear removal to his own home. Mr. Knighton also informs us that on last Saturday night, the residence of Mr. John Fulton, in the southeastern portion of Randolph county, was burned to the ground, with everything it contained. This is a sad calamity to Mr. F. and his wife, who are a very old couple, the former being about 75 years of age. They were living quite alone, but fortunately their son, John M. Fulton and son-in-law, N. L. Helms, are living near them. It has been but a few years since Mr. Fulton had his mill, gin house, cotton press, and several bales of cotton and cotton seed destroyed by fire.

The Virginia Democracy.

RICHMOND, February 18.—The conservative democratic state central committee yesterday announced the adoption of a resolution calling a convention of the party to meet in this city on the 4th of August next. They also issued an address giving a brief history of the organization of the party; stating what the republican triumph in the southern commonwealth means; disclaiming any power or purpose to speak for the conservative democracy of Virginia upon the public debt question, and urging the conservative people of the state to send to the convention their most representative fellow-citizens: men who will wisely, as well as faithfully, reflect their opinions with a view to a compromise and settlement of the state debt on such a concession of extreme position as the best judgment of the convention may deem necessary.

A German Trouble.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Hugo Pank, a German, and wife, arrived in this country eight months ago, and since that time have visited Cincinnati, whence they returned last Tuesday and stopped at No. 339 East Ninth street. The husband came to Castle Garden, to-day, and said last night his wife and he quarreled over fifty dollars, which she had lost, and she had left the house, vowing she would never return. He says that she has no friends in the city, and the police were notified to search for her.

With His Razor.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Major Charles Meredith, supposed to be insane, forced his way into Buckley's dyeing house, No. 80 Woosler street, and drawing a razor, cut Daniel McGregor across the head, neck and wrist. McGregor is in a critical condition. Merideth kept one hundred other lodgers at bay with his deadly weapon, but was finally disarmed by the police.

The Oregon Navigation Scheme.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The Post says it is reported that the chief organizer of the Oregon navigation system recently gave notice to his followers, who under his lead have in the last two years made fortunes, that he wanted a fund of $8,000,000, to be used for a purpose which he was to disclose later; that in response to this notice, he received orders of $16,000,000, but allotted only $8,000,000. Moreover, that his receipts or certificates of acceptance of subscriptions have sold at 40 per cent premium. We say that this is reported. It was told us by a reputable banker, and part of the tale read like a chaper from John Low. We now hear, but not on the same authority, that the purpose for which this money was wanted was to be used in securing control of the Northern Pacific railroad, the scheme being to practically bring about a union of the interests of that company and the Oregon navigation company. We have been unable to confirm this, but if it is true, it affords an explanation for the large rise in the Northern Pacific common stock and the advance, yesterday, in preferred shares.

THE TINKERS DISSATISFIED.

The Madame Wants Separation From Her Lord.

NEW YORK, February 18.—An interesting divorce suit was begun in Brooklyn, to-day. The complainant was Fannie F. Tinker, and the defendant John T. Tinker. She married him in London, in 1871, when he gave the name of Harry C. Leslie. Subsequently he said his name was John H. Thomas and confessed that he had been married before at Berlin. He represented that his first wife had obtained a divorce. The plaintiff separated from defendant in 1877. She afterwards learned his true name was Tinker, and that he had a lawful wife living in Ohio, the story of the divorce being a fabrication. The plaintiff consulted an attorney with a view to divorce, but the defendant said that he was an experienced lawyer and knew all about divorce law, and that it was impossible for her, under the circumstancs, to get a divorce in this state, as she could not maintain her action. He told her that in order to obtain a divorce she must first be remarried to him in this state. Believing that he was advising her in good faith, she consented to a remarriage, and the ceremony was performed at Flatbush, July 6, 1878. He immediately quitted her, and has never retured or done anything for her support. She has ascertained that the advice was given falsely and fraudulently, and for the purpose of binding her to him, as he had learned his first wife had just procured a judgment of divorce absolute against him in Ohio. The plaintiff asks that her two marriages with the defendant be declared null and void. It is said the defendant has, for some time, been connected with Haverly' mastodon minstrels; that he had accompanied them to England, and that he is performing with them at the Brooklyn theater. It is alleged that three or four years ago Tinker was a member of a prominent law firm. He collected large sums of money, which he never accounted for, and served two years in the penitentiary for forgery.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

Several Lives Lost on the Chesapeake Road.

RICHMOND, February 18.—The through express train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, which left here last night at ten o'clock came in collision with the east bound through freight train this morning at nine o'clock between Callaghan's and Backbone stations. Engineer W. R. Candiff of the freight train was killed, and Fireman Peck severely injured.

Both engines and baggage car on the passenger train and several freight cars were badly wrecked. The accident was caused by the misunderstanding of train orders. A force of men are now at work clearing the track. The scene of the accident is 213 miles west of Richmond.

HARRISBURG, VA., February 18.—A passenger coach was thrown from the track of the Shenandoah Valley railroad and capsized, near Horse Shoe Curve, a few miles south of Elkton, Rockingham county, Virginia, last evening. The car contained but a solitary passenger, who escaped with severe bruises. Brakeman C. D. Fisher, however, sustained perhaps fatal injuries.

A LIVELY "SNIPE HUNT."

A Remark About a Woman Ends in Murder.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—William Hardy and Harry Clemons quarreled over an alleged remark made by Hardy about Martina Clemons, Harry's sister. They had never come to blows over the affair, however, until to-day, when they met on the street. Hardy said to him, "Let's settle that matter now, Billy." Hardy immediately stepped back and pulled out a pistol from his hip pocket and held it toward Clemons. Before he could use it, however, Clemons clinched with him and endeavored to get the weapon out of his hand. They grappled with each other, and in the wrestle that followed, Clemons threw Hardy to the ground and fell on top of him, still endeavoring to get his hands on the pistol. While they were in this position, Hardy reached up with the weapon, which was already cocked and bringing the muzzle against Clemons's head, pulled the trigger. Clemons's hold relaxed and he fell upon the breast of his murderer, who worked himself out from under the weight, and putting his pistol in his pocket, walked rapidly away. Clemons died this afternoon. He was never conscious after being shot.

Mix's Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—The trial of the three Derrance brothers, charged with the murder of E. E. Mix, Jr., in August last, commenced Monday. Only three jurors have been obtained so far.

The libel case of ex-Auditor Clinton, of the New Orleans Times against the proprietor of the New Orleans Democrat, claiming $20,000 damages, was yesterday continued until the April term.

At an assembly of the grand council of Royal Masters of the state of Louisiana yesterday, the proceedings of the national convention held at Detroit, were unanimously ratified. This makes the ninth state that has so ratified the proceedings, and therefore completes the organization of the general grand council.

Who Will Succeed Fernando Wood?

NEW YORK, February 18.—Politicians are asking who is likely to be Fernando Wood's successor, and whether the governor will order a special election. John Hardy, who has run twice as independent candidate against Mr. Wood, and shown a great deal of strength, is almost certain to be again a candidate. Who will be his democratic and republican opponents is of course not yet known. It is not certain that the governor will order a special election. It will depend on the point whether an extra session of aongress will be called. The regular session of congress will begin on the first Monday in December next, and the vacancy might be filled at the general election in November.

Chinese Citizens.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Three Chinese, desirous of becoming citizens of the United States, today applied to the criminal court for naturalization papers. Moy Hong Kee, who asked for the first papers, placed on the docket a pen and ink stand skyrocket as his signature, and was allowed his papers. Moy Yee and Moy Sam, the others, have been in America ten years and applied for full citizenship, but Judge Moran took the question under advisement, because of the decisions of the New York and San Francisco judges that Chinamen cannot become citizens. He thought also the provisions of the new treaty might prevent the Celestials from becoming citizens.

Diana and her Dogs.

DENVER, COL., February 18.—Last night thousands of people were on the streets watching a very unusual phenomenon in connection with the moon. When the moon rose there were streaks of light reflected from its different sides. In a short time these streaks disappeared, when four lunar dogs followed by four beautiful lunar bows appeared, the latter on a line with the dogs. Later the bows became simply a halo, with the moon and dogs situated nearly equal distances apart on the circle. The halo soon contracted, becoming closed to the moon and leaving the dogs outside the circle. About ten o'clock the halo disappeared, the dogs soon following. The weather is intensely cold.

Suit over a Lottery Grant.

FRANKFORT, KY., February 18.—The court of appeals of this state to-day affirmed the decision of the Louisville circuit court, making Simmons & Dickinson, the legal owners and lawfully authorized operators of the lottery under the lottery grant for the benefit of the schools of Frankfort. The decision of Chancellor Menzies, which said Simmons & Dickinson were the owners of 92 per cent of the grant was also sustained. This suit was brought by Simmons & Dickinson, bondsmen, against the Commonwealth distribution company. This is the third and final judicial opinion in Simmons & Dickinson's favor.

Dealing in Moonshine.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., February 18.—J. E. Good and A. P. Anderson, apple peddlers, from Warren county, were arrested here to-day and tried before United States Commissioner James H. Neil charged with trafficking in wildcat. Deputy Collector James H. McGrew discovered in Good's wagon a keg containing apple brandy and caused the arrest. Anderson was released, but Good was required to give bond for his appearance at the April term of the federal court.

The Late Fernando Wood.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—A committee or nine members of the house, appointed by Speaker Randall to escort the remains of the late Fernando Wood to this city and attend them to their final resting place, arrived from Pittsburg this morning, and accompanied the remains to his late residence on Fifteenth street, where the final ceremonies will take place at 3 p.m. to-morrow. Both houses of congress will adjourn at 2 p.m. to-morrow, in respect to the deceased and to allow the members to attend his funeral.

Fatally Burned.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Miss Ann McCarthy of Clifton Place, Brooklyn, fell and broke an oil lamp, which set fire to her clothing. Mrs. Eliza Martin rushed to her assistance, when her clothing also took fire. Both women were fatally burned.

STATE-HOUSE GLEANINGS.

THE commissioner is busy handling seed preparatory to shipment.

THE demand for carp is unabated. Much disappointment will be occasioned if the carp at Washington are really lost by the overflow.

1,200,000 TAGS have been sent to the inspectors of fertilizers up to date. It is thought nearly a million and a half will be required. This represents $150,000 of cash to the state.

SENATOR T. M. DUNCAN, of Douglas county, was at the department of agriculture yesterday. Senator Duncan is the man from whom the commissioner gets the mammoth prolific cotton seed. He is on his way to Thomasville to attend the meeting of the state agricultural association.

THE principal keeper has issued orders for the release of convicts as follows: Oliver Colbert, sent from Crawford county in 1879 for two years, to be released March 6; Charles Brooks, from Fulton, for three years, in 1878, March 23; Charles Crenshaw, sent from Schley county for two years in 1879, March 5; Walter Davis, Chatham county, one year, March 15; Wm. Guerry, two years, from Sumter in 1879, March 15; John Jones, three years, from Fulton in 1878, March 23; Andrew Johnson, from Clarke, two years, in 1879, March 28; W. F. Johnson, (white,) from Clarke county in 1879, for two years, March 28; John Johnson, from Richmond, in 1879, for two years, March 25; Thomas Mathews for three years, from Fulton in 1879, March 24; Andrew Nelson, five years, from Bartow in 1876, March 14; Charles Robinson, from Houston, for three years, in 1878, March 18; Wm. Warrent, Chatham county, four years, 1877, will be released March 4; Dick Young, Fulton county, three years, in 1878, 24th of March.

A NOTABLE LIFE

IN THE EARLY RECORDS OF GEORGIA.

The Career of Governor David Bradie Mitchell—Thrice Elected to the Executive Office—His Connection With the Indian Agency and its Troubles.

For The Constitution by W. H. Sparks.

Amongst the many prominent men who have filled the gubernatorial seat in the state of Georgia, one of the most conspicuous, was David Bradie Mitchell. He was a Scotchman, and the son of John Mitchell, and was born at Kilmornack, on the 22d of October, 1766. His uncle, Dr. David Bradie, had, some years prior to the revolution, emigrated to America and located in Savannah, where he pursued his profession. When the war of the revolution was initiated Dr. Bradie became an active partisan of the American cause. He was in the skirmish near Midway, in Liberty county, where General Screven was killed, and was the physician who was in attendance when that gallant man breathed his last. He was taken prisoner, and was at Savannah confined on a prison ship, where, from confinement and cruel treatment, he died, bequeathing his estates to his nephew and namesake, David Bradie Mitchell, who was then a boy in Scotland. It was not until 1783 that young Mitchell arrived in Savannah to take possession of his bequest. He was then only seventeen years of age. He found the executor of his uncle's will had faithfully administered the estate, and interposed no obstacles to his entering upon its possession, though too young legally to possess it. With true Scotch acumen, he chose this executor his guardian, and to continue in the management of his property. He did not set down however and wait in idleness the period of his legal majority, but went to work as a clerk in the law office of the Honorable William Stephens. At this time the criminal code of the state was being revised. The gentlemen appointed to this duty met in the office of Mr. Stephens, and they appointed Young Mitchell their clerk, and from the writing over several times the acts, and hearing them discussed, he acquired such a knowledge of these as to repeat them by heart. This fact brought him prominently into the notice of the members of the bar, and their persuasion it was that stimulated him to continue to read law, and to deserve the confidence of the bar, and the patronage of Mr. Stephens. He was most assiduous in his studies.

It was not a great while before this application, and the evidence he gave of manly deportment and brilliancy of intellect attracted public attention, and he became, before he was nineteen years of age, prominent as the most promising young man of the city. Indeed, he seems never to have been a boy—but stepping as it was from the cradle to manhood. As soon as eligible by age, he was admitted to the bar, and went immediately into a lucrative practice, and in a few years was at the head of the bar; and in 1795, when only twenty-nine years of age, he was elected attorney general of the state. This office he soon resigned to become a member of the legislature—to which he was elected in 1796. In this body he soon became conspicuous for ability, with great energy and determination—and was conspicuous as the leading opponent of the Yazoo act, which he denounced in unmeasured terms, and which he voted against. It was he who said: "The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker—I wish this to go on the record, that my children may point in the coming future to it as the act of their ancestor with pride, and that the names of those voting for this most corrupt and odious measure shall be a rebuke to their children to avoid the example of their sires."

From this day forward Mr. Mitchell became one of the prominent men of the state. At this time military fame was eagerly sought by the first citizens. It had been inspired by the success of the revolution, and this prominence given to those acting in that struggle. A general of militia in position was only inferior to that of governor. In 1804 or 1805 he was elected major general of the first division of the militia of the state, and on the 9th of November, 1809, was elected governor of the state, when 43 years of age.

At the time of the election of Mr. Mitchell to the governorship of Georgia the country was agitated by the apprehension of a war with Great Britain. The conduct of the naval commanders of the vessels of war of the English along the coast of the United States was not only most insolent, but oppressive. American ships were boarded and American seamen impressed and carried off as English subjects and forced into English service. The United States was almost without a navy, and this gave impunity to the action of the commanders of English cruisers. The Indians upon the frontier of Georgia and those in Florida, then a Spanish province, were instigated by Englishmen, resident amongst them to depredate upon the people of Georgia, and this was countenanced by the Spanish authorities, and general indignation pervaded the people of the United States, but especially the people of Georgia.

The first year of the administration of Governor Mitchell, there were serious depredations committed upon the citizens of Camden county by the Indians. The governor promptly gave the order to have the Indians punished, but they sought refuge in Florida. These depredations were continued on the frontier until this aggression became too great to be quietly borne with. In view of these acts in 1812 he recommended to the legislature the complete organization of the militia, anticipating the declaration of war which would certainly be followed with increased aggressions upon the frontiers of the states and openly fomented by the enemy. There was great dissatisfaction on the part of the Spanish authorities, as on the part of the government of Georgia, and not without cause. On both sides of the lines, and near it, were congregated daring and desperate men, and each plundered and murdered the other as opportunity presented. There was organized along the line a band of men from both sides of the border denominating themselves as patriots. This band was constituted entirely of Americans and their avowed object was this revolution to emancipate Florida from the Spanish dominion. A commissioner had been appointed by the United States to arrange and settle all matters of dispute between the two governments, but his acts had been very unsatisfactory, and had rather promoted the difficulty than allayed it. Governor Mitchell was requested by the president of the United States, to act for the general government in settling the difficulties which had assumed formidable proportions. In obedience to this request, he proceeded to St. Mary's. On his arrival he found the progress of the revolution stopped before St. Augustine, the patriots not being able to attack it. A correspondence entered between the governor and the acting governor of Florida; this, however, terminated without effecting anything.

In the early days of Georgia there was great contention between the republican and federal parties. Especially was this true of Savannah. Governor Mitchell was a republican and an ardent supporter of Mr. Jefferson and his policy. These party feuds not unfrequently resulted in personal difficulties of the most deadly character. Few men of eminence ever attained that position without encountering difficulties and incurring animosities. This led to rencounters and duels, most frequently terminating in the death of one or the other of the parties concerned. As intrepidity was a distinction which insured commendation and great popularity, Governor Mitchell did not form an exception in this regard. Most of the federal party of Savannah, and of the seaboard settlements, were gentlemen of wealth and distinction, highly bred and punctiliously honorable and ready at all times to sustain this honor at the point of the pistol. These men affected to view the republicans as their inferiors, and towards them assumed an exclusive, haughty and arrogant manner, always offensive to sensitive natures, and not unfrequently resented in a manner only to be appeased with blood upon the field of honor. Hence you cannot follow a successful politician through his career without learning that he had to fight his enemies out of his way.

It was the fortune of Governor Mitchell to encounter in Colonel Hunter a decided political and bitterly personal enemy. This animosity led to acrimonious remarks and offensive bearing, and these to a hostile meeting. A challenge passed between Hunter and Mitchell, and a meeting was arranged to take place in South Carolina, in the immediate vicinity of Savannah. Hunter's second had prepared cartridges with which to charge his pistol, and when retiring with the second of Mitchell to load the pistols spread his handkerchief upon the dew-wet grass and placed his cartridges upon this. Mitchell's second discovered that they were being wet by the dew through the handkerchief, and, insisting upon point of disputed etiquette, gave as much time as possible for the cartridges to be dampened, thereby destroying the explosive power of the powder. When all was arranged and the parties combatant took position and the word was given both fired simultaneously. Mitchell was struck upon the side and recoiled. Hunter was untouched. Seeing the action of Mitchell and supposing him hurt, exclaimed, "I believe you have got it, sir." Mitchell, recovering his position answered, promptly, "I have, but not so bad that I cannot take another." Efforts were made for a reconciliation but ineffectually, and the pistols were reloaded for another fire. Again the shots were simultaneous, and Hunter fell. Mitchell was untouched. It was found that Hunter had been killed. Mitchell having acknowledged that he was hit by Hunter's first shot, and no blood appearing the friends of Mitchell insisted upon an examination of his person, that no suspicions might exist as to any unfairness of dress which had prevented the penetration of the ball. It was found that the ball had perforated the clothing, but lacked the force to pierce the person, resulting no doubt from the injury of the powder caused by the dew-damp.

This settled the status of Mitchell, as a man of intrepid courage, and for the future he had little trouble during his entire career.

At the expiration of his second term he was succeeded by Peter Early, and retiring resumed his profession actively. It was in 1793 that Whitney invented the cotton gin. At the time he was an inmate of the family of Mr. Miller, who had married the widow of General Nathaniel Greene, and was residing upon the Mulberry plantation, which was the gift of Georgia to General Greene, in consideration for his services in this revolution which had resulted so happily in the independence of the American colonies. The invention was patented, and a copartnership formed between Miller and Whitney in the manufacture of gins. A mechanic named Bull, and his partner Lyons, examining one of these gins conceived the idea of supplying the place of the wire teeth inserted into wooden circular blocks which revolved, by saws made of sheet iron. They manufactured a gin with these saw gins and ascertained by experiment that it was vastly more efficient in removing the lint of the cotton from the seed than the picker gin of Whitney. Arthur Fort, a gentleman of fortune, was shown this gin, and appreciated its properties, ordered Bull to make him one with sixteen saws. This was deemed an infringment of Whitney's patent and suit was commenced for damages in the circuit court of the United States at Savannah. The case was tried before Judge Johnson, and the lawyers who brought and who defended the respondent in the suit were David Bradie, Mitchell and Peter Early. They were the first men at the bar in Savannah and in the up-country. The patentees were defeated and from that day Early and Mitchell were competitors at the bar and before the people politically.

Early was elected governor in 1813, when the war was in full progress, and gave material aid in conducting this. As governor of Georgia he was appealed to for pecuniary aid and promptly drew his warrant upon the treasurer of the state for $80,000 and paid it over to the United States. It was objected to as beyond the authority of the governor, without the sanction of law, and as a breach of public faith. The extreme necessity of the act was its justification, and the legislature sustained the governor at a subsequent session. In the winter of 1813–14 an act was passed by the legislature arresting during the war the collection of debts. This law Early vetoed, which rendered him very unpopular, and at the expiration of his term, in November, 1815, Mitchell was elected in opposition to him.

Entering upon his third term he continued to fill ably and to the entire satisfaction of the people all the duties of his office. Late in the year of 1819 he was appointed by the president agent to the Creek Indians, and on the 4th of November he resigned the office of governor, and removing to the agency situated on Flint river in what is now Crawford county, he assumed the duties of that position as an officer of the United States government. At this period the office of Indian agent to the Creek Indians was deemed a most profitable one, and largely sought after by the first men of the country. The late war had so reduced these Indians in numbers and wealth, and so circumscribed the limits of their territory that the profits of the office were greatly reduced, still they were sufficient to make the office desirable.

During the incumbency of Gov. Mitchell there was imported to Apalachicola a cargo of African negroes by certain parties residing in Savannah, Milledgeville and New Orleans. It is but a few weeks since that the last remaining one of these parties died, at the age of 100 years.

The negroes were carried up the Flint river to the agency of the Creek Indians, and were encamped in the cane within the enclosure of the agent. McQueen McIntosh was then the United States marshal for the state of Georgia. He was informed of the landing of the negroes at Apalachicola and immediately instituted search for them. This led to their discovery of the negroes. They were captured without resistance, as no one dared claim them or attempt to prevent their seizure. The marshal conveyed them to Milledgeville, and they were placed in the penitentiary for safe keeping. Through some assumed authority they were ordered to be sold, and nearly one-half them were actually sold before this order was declared void, and the sale was arrested, and the money which had been paid for those sold was placed in bank to abide the issue of a claim now instituted by Juan Madrazo, a merchant of Havana.

In the meantime Mitchell, the agent, was called on for an explanation of how these negroes came into his possession, as they were found upon his premises. This explanation was given. In this the agent denied any participation in the transaction, stating that the enclosure in which they were found was an extensive wood and cane pasture, enclosed simply for the security of his stock, preventing their wandering into the surrounding wilderness and consequent loss; that this enclosure was easily approached without any apprehension of discovery by the way of the river or the dense forest surrounding it, and without his knowledge or consent had been chosen as the hiding place for these negroes until they could be, by small parties, carried into the settlements of Georgia and Alabama, the latter then being settled and rapidly populated; that the discovery of their whereabouts had been almost immediately after their arrival and before he had himself learned of their being on his premises.

This was considered by the government a lame defense, and Mitchell was dismissed as a party to the importation and concealment of these Africans. The importation into the United States of Africans as slaves had been arrested in 1808 by act of congress and made a criminal offense. This act was sustained by public opinion, quite as demonstrative in the slave states as in any other part of the union. Odium attached to it and disgrace followed those who attempted it. This fell heavily upon the fame and character of Governor Mitchell, who had through all his preceding life maintained the character of high honor and distinguished chivalry. He felt it most sensibly, notwithstanding the unabated confidence of his friends and the public demonstrations in his honor subsequently manifested by them. He retired to his plantation at Mount Nebo, in Baldwin county, a poorer man than when he first entered public life. That fact went far to establish his innocence in all the transactions connected with these Africans.

To the complete understanding of this it is necessary to continue this transaction to its finality, as this is presumptive evidence of the innocence of participation in it by the venerable governor.

At the time of the importation of these Africans, the slave trade was legitimate in all the Spanish possessions in America, and was carried on to great extent in the Spanish West Indies, especially Cuba. This island was then producing half the sugar consumed in the world. The emancipation of the slaves in the British isles was being agitated in Great Britain, and the popular opinion of the British nation was strongly manifested in favor of this measure. Indeed, it was certain this would be accomplished in the near future. All who were acquainted with the negro character saw in his manumission the destruction of labor in those islands, and correctly argued that the cessation of production would necessarily follow, and of consequence tropical productions would be enhanced in value in proportion with this decrease of production. This the Cubans were quick to perceive, and they made haste to take advantage of this event, which seemed inevitable. This gave increase to the slave trade, and very soon the supply of Africans in the port of Havana exceeded the demand, and they were to be obtained at almost nominal prices. A party of unscrupulous men combined to make a speculation out of this redundancy by buying negroes there and clandestinely introducing them into the United States. This scheme originated with a New Orleans man, and the company included a number of Georgians. It was this company which had introduced the negroes from the wood pasture of the Indian agent, Governor Mitchell.

As soon as they were seized, the party in New Orleans, whose genius was equal to any fraud, went to Resia P. Bowie, of Bowie's knife fame, who himself had been the agent of some Louisiana parties in successfully introducing a number of Africans into that state. To Bowie he made known the case in Georgia and solicited his aid in the emergency.

Promptly Bowie replied, "nothing is easier; pay me a fee equivalent to the amount involved and the risk incurred, and I will yet row the negroes or I will charge you nothing." I will go to Cuba and open a commercial house; I will then go to Georgia and claim these negroes as part of a cargo of my ship wrecked on the coast of Georgia, and these the only part of the cargo saved. I will prove it all and sustain my claim to the negroes. You know under the Spanish law the traffic in Africans is legitimate. The agreement was effected. As Madrazo, Bowie interposed his claim to the negroes and the money paid for those which had been sold. Bowie was a finely educated man, spoke Spanish with the purity of a native. He remained a considerable time in Georgia with an interpreter who spoke only Spanish, but listened with English ears, proved all he asserted, recovered the money and negroes, and as required, gave security to take them without the limits of Georgia. Two of the importers of the negroes were his securities—and they carried the negroes immediately to Natchez, where I saw them, and my recognition of them caused their immediate removal to Louisiana, where they were sold.

Bowie has told me that he had never been paid more than his expenses, and that three of the original parties were the recipients of the entire amount. This he believed; but it so happened that a quarrel ensued between two of the original party in New Orleans in relation to an entirely different matter. I was consulted by one of these, and he, in speaking of the villainy of his former partner, mentioned this African case, when he stated that the money was kept by the Georgians, and only the negroes were the shares of the spoils of the Louisiana parties.

Now, I knew Governor Mitchell to the day of his death, and am sure he never received one cent of the $48,000 of the money paid Madrozo. He died poor; and in his old age was compelled to keep a hotel in Milledgeville for a support, which certainly would not have been the case had he received one-third of this money.

That his statement was believed by the people of the state, was evidenced by the legislature. After his death resolutions were passed highly commendatory of him, as a man and upright governor, and, I believe, is the only governor of the state that has a tablet placed upon his grave by resolution of the legislature, and the state, by its representatives, further honored his name by giving it to one of her counties.

How delicate is the position of a public man—his fame may be tarnished beyond recovery by the malignant slanders of his enemies, who upon a plausible pretence will build a pyramid of scandal upon him that shall crush him while living and dishonor his memory when in the grave. Poor human nature! W. H. SPARKS.

A NEW BELT

In Which the United States Army is Interested.

We notice that the government is about to issue 15,000 cartridge belts to the army. These belts are undoubtedly superior to any box that has ever been issued to the army since the metallic cartridge has been in use, as a greater number of cartridges can be more compactly carried in it, and with less fatigue to the soldier, than in any other way, the weight being equally distributed around the body. But has not the belt faults that might be overcome? For instance, it is exposed to the weather, and when wet the loops that hold the cartridges are liable to shrink, which will cause trouble in inserting or extricating them, and, in the field in the presence of the enemy, when it becomes necessary to replenish ammunition where it is of the greatest importance that it should be replaced instantly, too much time is lost.

The belt, we will suppose, holds sixty cartridges; this would require three packages, as they are at present sent us by the United States ordnance department. The packages are handed to the soldier, which are opened and each particular cartridge taken out and inserted in a loop in the belt. If the loop happens to be wet, the chances are that the cartridge cannot be inserted, but taking it for granted that all the loops are of sufficient size to receive the cartridges, another element enters, to-wit: the time required to transfer them.

The packages which are given to the soldier contain twenty cartridges each; he is required to open each package, take each particular cartridge and place it in its loop before he is ready for action; this would take much valuable time, and time which under the circumstances could not be given; not only seconds would be required to make the transfer, but many minutes, and if the soldier's hands should be cold, it would be almost impossible to make it.

The belt would answer admirably if it would hold sufficient cartridges to see the soldier through the battle, but unfortunately he is liable to run out of cartridges at a time when, if they could be replenished in an instant, it might be of the greatest importance, and this cannot be done without the belt. Now is it not possible to find a belt or box that will fill all these requisites? I think it is. We have seen a cartridge-box invented by Captain McConnell, of the Fifth artillery, now on duty at McPherson barracks, that comes nearer to filling the bill than any box or belt that has come under our observation.

It is simple, and compact and not liable to get out of order, affords the utmost facility in handling the cartridges by placing the original packages as received from the United States arsenals in the box, and then withdrawing them singly for use. However few there may be in the box there is no liability to lose any of them—that is, the cartridges are protected in every sense against damage and waste. There is no time lost in replenishing the boxes with cartridges and every advantage for expending them with rapidity in action.

This box can be filled and the contents fired during the time it would require to fill a belt. The box is a cheap one, but if were costly the advantages it secures would justify the highest price.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Young Man Whose Body is Found Seven Weeks After his Disappearance.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Since Christmas night a young man named John Penrose, a resident of West Goshen, Pennsylvania, about nine miles west of Westchester, has been missing. Fears were entertained that he had perished in the great storm of snow at that time, and that his body lay under some of the drifts. He had come home late that evening in a sleigh from Westchester with his sister. The night was bitter cold, with the snow falling rapidly. The sister went into the house, and he started to the barn with the horse and sleigh. That was the last seen of him. As he did not appear after some time, his sister went to the barn, but found neither her brother nor the horse. The sleigh was detached and stood near. She feared that he, bent on some frolic, had mounted the horse and turned back to Westchester. In the morning, however, the horse was found in the stable, quite wet, with particles of ice and snow frozen to him and his food little eaten, as though he had been there only a short time. John was nowhere to be found. Every effort was made to trace him. He was extensively advertised for, and the fact of his disappearance published in the local and city newspapers. Parties of men searched the fields, and dug into the deep drifts until at length the quest was abandoned, until the thawing snow should give up its secrets.

This morning, soon after breakfast, James Pearson, John's father, was sitting by the window of his sitting room, when, as he looked out on the sloping meadow in front, he observed what looked like a bundle of clothing lying in the remains of a drift. A boy was sent to examine it, and quickly brought back the shocking news that it was the dead body of his brother, the missing John. It has been under the drift since Christmas night—just seven weeks. The water running under the snow had incased the body in ice, and it lay at full length on its face, frozen stiff, and perfectly preserved.

An examination at the coroner's inquest disclosed a cut on one side of the head which appeared as though it might have been made by the calk of a horse's shoe, and this explanation the jury adopted in its finding. But it does not explain by any means the mystery of the body being found in the field, nor the strange absence of the horse until nearly morning. The man could hardly have been riding across the field on his way to Westchester, nor would he have been likely to set off to walk hither after being kicked by his horse while unharnessing him at the barn.

Foreclosing a Mortgage on a Village.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., February 18.—Many years ago the tract of land now comprising the village of Farmingdale was sold by the Goodenough family to Gordon Bond, the Goodenoughs retaining a mortgage on the property. Bond then divided the land into building lots and sold them, the purchasers remaining in ignorance of the Goodenough claim. A thrifty village soon sprang up. The Goodenoughs now all being dead, Samuel Johnson, who held the claim, ordered a foreclosure. The villagers at first disputed the validity of the mortgage, but the courts decided that it was a just claim. On Wednesday the mortgage was foreclosed, a portion of the claim, comprising about 60 lots and about 40 buildings, being purchased by ex-Sheriff Samuel Hendrickson, Stephen Garretson and Captain William Furman, in the interest of the owners. The sum paid was $4,600, each of the landowners to pay their proportion of the amounts, when a clear title will be given them.

The Constitution.

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

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Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

BOTH of the Georgia senators voted against the subsidy scheme of the post-office appropriation bill, and it has gone to join the Eads ship-railroad project.

THE state of Nevada, containing 60,000 people, pays its governor $6,000, and the little state of Rhode Island pays $4,000. The empire state of the south, containing over a million and a half of people, certainly is not extravagant in this respect.

THE New York Herald says that Dr. Felton wants to be commissioner of agriculture. He proposes to take up the great LeDook's work in this direction and carry it to glorious results. If the doctor gets the place, the people who want garden seeds and tea plants should move into the seventh district.

ATLANTA may be muddy and windswept; its streets may be irregular, and people may even say it has no market house; but they cannot truthfully say that it is in danger of being flooded. Our streams never rise high enough to destroy our carp ponds, or compel our people to take to boats. Atlanta is not Venice, or even another Pittsburg.

THE United States are getting on very well this year in the matter of exports and imports. The following little table tells a very interesting story for the six weeks ending February 12:

	1880.	1881.
Imports	52,498,529	42,472,529.
Exports	36,254,594	43,605,322

No one anticipates a decrease in exports or any considerable increase in imports; and yet there are people who say we are on the verge of panic, or something else that is awfully bearish.

THE democrats of Virginia, acting through the regular organization, have called a convention to meet on the 4th of August to nominate a governor and other officers. They invite all democrats to join them for the double purpose of defeating republicanism and securing a just compromise of the public debt question. The call takes no position on the debt question, but is content to urge an union of democrats with a view to an amicable and reasonable settlement of the whole matter. The democrat who refuses to heed such a call is no longer entitled to claim a place in the old party.

THERE will probably be an extra session. Governor Cornell has decided, it is reported, not to call a special election to fill Fernando Wood's seat, thus leaving the matter to stand until the regular November election. The republican majority in the house is exceedingly small, and it is more than probable that the gain by death will be utilized to the extent of securing the organization of the house. If a contrary course is decided on, it will be because the republicans fear a long session at the outset of the new administration.

WHEN Senator Hill presented the petition of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance of Georgia, asking for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages throughout the national domain, he asked that it be referred to the judiciary committee; but Mr. Thurman insisted that as the matter touched the revenue closely, it should go to the finance committee. The vice-president supported Mr. Thurman's view of the case, and Mr. Hill consented to let it go to the finance committee, inasmuch as he was ready "to do almost anything" to gratify the honored senator from Ohio.

THE appropriation bills are well advanced, although the military academy bill is the only one that has become a law. The fortification bill has been in the hands of the senate appropriation committee for a long time. The consular and diplomatic and the naval bills are nearly ready for the presidential signature. The Indian bill is in the hands of a conference committee. The pensions and the post-office bills have been returned to the house, with some senate amendments. The river and harbor bill has gone to the senate, and the agricultural bill is in the house. The District of Columbia bill is on the senate calendar, and the legislative bill is in the hands of the senate appropriation committee. The sundry civil bill has just been reported, and the deficiency bill is the only one of the whole lot that has not been reported by the house committee. As soon as the deficiency bill is laid before the house, there need not be much time wasted in pushing the last one of these bills through congress.

Neighborhood News.

The complaint of the Gainesville Southron to which we alluded yesterday suggests the consideration of certain matters which may be of interest to publishers of country weeklies. Take the average of these publications in Georgia, and they will more than favorably compare with the local weeklies of any part of the country. They are industriously edited, and the most of them merit and receive the substantial support of the communities which they represent. More than this, they are close to the people, and are the true representatives of the public sentiment of the state. The best of them discuss public questions with quite as much pith, vigor and discrimination as the dailies, and their views, as the readers of THE CONSTITUTION have ample opportunity to judge, are quite as worthy of attention; but, after all is said that can be said, is it not true that the methods which they employ for gathering the local news susceptible of great improvement?

How many of them present each week a summary of all the local news easily within their reach? In this respect, the Oglethorpe Echo is a model and an example, and the system that Mr. Gantt has introduced might well be adopted by every weekly in the state. By covering its field, the Echo fills it, and it is impossible for any event or incident of the least local interest to occur within that field without promptly finding its way into the columns of the paper. The neighborhood correspondents of the Echo are as gossipy as a parcel of old women, and far more interesting. Few of these items are of any general interest, but the smallest and most trifling possess genuine interest for the readers of the Echo, and the system of gathering them has become a permanent fixture. Out of it has grown the remarkable support which the Echo receives.

Now, what has been accomplished by the Echo can be accomplished by every local weekly in the state. In other words, it is within the power of every editor of a local weekly to gather up all the news within his field of circulation, and so fill that field thoroughly. THE CONSTITUTION has adopted a system of gathering state news somewhat similar, and it is one of the most attractive features of the paper. It is a feature we would be glad to see put in operation in all the papers of the state in some shape. Such a system of gathering the neighborhood news is not to be established without a special and laborious effort in that direction, but the result is worth the effort.

The Negro at the North.

It is only recently that the republicans of the north have felt free to manifest even in a slight degree their feelings toward the negro of the north. For the benefit of those colored men who read THE CONSTITUTION we have endeavored to keep pace with these manifestations. Until a little while ago, the development of uneasiness and restlessness was mainly confined to a fear that General Garfield might deem it necessary to give the great mass of colored voters in the country a place in his cabinet. The protests of some of the republican papers were cunningly worded so as not to wound the sensibilities of the colored people, just as the claw of the tortoise-shell tom-cat is sheathed in fur; but others made bold to suggest that the colored citizen was a little too forward—a trifle too precocious—to suit the North American climate, and they argued that if he refused to confine his ambition to diligently voting the republican ticket when the opportunity offered, his protuberant comb would have to be cut. Still others made a joke of the whole business, seeking, in a humorous way for a remedy for "the nigger in the "woodpile." What troubles the republicans, however, is the fact that as fast as the colored man is eliminated from one wood-pile he appears in another, and this state of affairs has so vexed the organs that a few which lack caution have been betrayed with statements which can only be interpreted as meaning that the colored man has no right to hold office.

The latest manifestation of republican contempt for the negro is embodied in a telegram sent from Washington to the northern papers contradicting the statement that many tickets to the inaugural ball have been purchased by colored people, and broadly hinting that this class of citizens will be present only in the capacity of waiters. We allude to these things in order that the intelligent colored people of Georgia may have a faint idea of the tremendous, but cunningly concealed pressure that is brought to bear against the negroes at the north. He is despised and treated with contempt by the whole body of republicans at the north, while at the south, where no great professions in his behalf are made, he possesses the sympathy and enjoys the confidence of the whites; what is better, he can live among us and retain his self-respect. When the condition of the negroes at the north is pointed out, the organs one and all, refer to the career of Frederick Douglass. Whenever this is the case, the stinging words of a prominent colored man of the south recur to us. "This man Douglass," he said, "toadies to the whites and tyrannizes "over the blacks," and in these few words the historical result of northern prejudice is written. The great mass of republican voters at the north proceed in the belief that the villainous burlesques of the minstrel stage give a fair idea of the negro as he is, and under these circumstances it is not to be expected that they can have any genuine or practical sympathy for the race, though whenever it is necessary to secure the colored vote they are able to make a great bluster in the newspapers.

Fortunately for themselves, the negroes have made wonderful progress, and the most intelligent of their leaders are already able to perceive the drift of real republican feeling. They will probably continue to vote the republican ticket, for the reason that the great majority of them cannot appreciate the force and extent of the protest that has been made in the republican papers against the appointment of a negro to a place in the cabinet, nor understand the meaning of the telegraphic announcement sent north from Washington by the republican managers of the inauguration ball, that colored men would attend only in the capacity of waiters. But at the same time, there are colored men in Georgia intelligent enough to foresee the size of the cold potato that will be handed to their race at the backgate of the republican party. As a gauge of their progress toward the independence of true citizenship, it will be interesting to observe how far they will go in this direction and how long they will permit themselves to play the part of scullions in the republican household.

"ONE attribute of a trained statesman," says the New York Tribune, "is to know how "and when to hold his tongue." And one attribute of a trained Tribune paragrapher is to know how to use his ears as a lamp-shade.

IT was so cold in Florida recently that Bill Arp was compelled to carry his own stove along.

THE New York Tribune makes it out that "the administration" has reduced the public debt $200,000,000. Well, really, did—did the administration pay this money out of its own pockets?

WE gather from a statement made by one of the next door neighbors of ex-Senator Dennis, of Maryland, that instead of raising terrapins, he is compelled to borrow them from his friends. If this is true, it is the ex-senator's fault and not ours.

GENERAL GRANT is getting so he jokes and lives on charity right along.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Times says that Mr. Hayes drinks about as much liquor "as other men." There is nothing vague about this, because we know other men who knock it cold.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer wants gentlemen who attend the opera festival in that city, to go dressed as hotel waiters. The editor of the Enquirer just bubbles over with humor, and he is paving the way for fun at an entertainment that has hitherto had a perfectly serious—not to say severe—reputation.

A PROMINENT bookseller of Atlanta sold some valentines to a number of negro girls the other day, with the remark that "Cupid is an American politician who doesn't "draw the color line."

S. BULL has fallen back upon his base of operations.

MR. LOWELL says he isn't tired of the court of St. James. Well, then, while he is waiting for something to do, why doesn't he whirl in and sling us up some more poetry? What is the use of having a literary minister if he is to give his whole time to trimming beefsteaks and playing whist?

THE Cincinnati Commercial predicts that Mr. Hayes will "go out like a lamb;" whereas, the general opinion is that he will go out like [illegible]p.

THE New York Commercial calls the London Smalley "a snivelling yankee "snob." The earl of pleasure bay doesn't seem to be hard run for epithets; but, good gracious! are we not one people?

MR. ROBERT BONNER proposes to sell some of his trotting horses. The continued stories will be continued, however.

"THINK of an audience of nearly five "thousand people," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "half, or more than half of them "ladies, and the Great Creator the only milli-"ner!" Oh, Mr. John McLean, do go 'way!

A REPUBLICAN paper says the inauguration ball will be "strictly proper." Meaning, we judge, that the colored people will not be admitted.

THERE was a dispute as to whether Mr. Hayes should go into the white house, but there will be no fuss kicked up over his going out. This shows that there is a substratum of ingratitude in the best regulated republicans.

IN GENERAL.

—Marriageable young ladies still look upon Mr. Baroness Coutts as a highly eligible young man.

—Miss Mary Anderson has her step-father on exhibition at the door of a Boston theater this week.

—The wife of Judge Clifford is said to have aged so fast since the affliction of her husband that her friends scarcely know her.

—Mr. Hayes regards the recent inundation of Washington as an indorsement of Mrs. Hayes's well known cold-water principles.

—Vennor, the responsible party for the obnoxious winter, is only thirty-five years old. It is consoling to know that he is red-headed.

—Peter Cooper saw his 90th birthday on Saturday. The old man has his whims, but no enemies. If he wants to be a centenarian not a soul in America will object.

—No more our darling Winifred
Will bang her golden hair;
A spell of fever left her head
As smooth as chinaware.

—A young lady desired her lover to promise her that he would never smoke another cigar. "I'll do it," he said; "sustained by your love a meerschaum will do for me."

—There are between seven and eight hundred professional models in Paris, thirty-three of whom are Americans. They are of every age, from children of six to men and women of sixty.

—I saw Esau kissing Kate,
The fact is, we all three saw;
I saw Esau, he saw me,
And she saw I saw Esau.

For Esau substitute Roscoe, and the meaning is obvious.

—Mr. James C. Burnham, the millionaire, who died in Havana last week, and was buried there yesterday, was ninety years old. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and went to Cuba as a shipping clerk seventy years ago.

—Colonel Corbin of the committee on the inauguration ball says that of 3,500 tickets sold only about a dozen have been taken by colored people, among whom are Senator Bruce, Frederick Douglass and Professor Greener.

—"My dear, what makes you always yawn,"
The wife exclaimed, her temper gone—
"Is home so dull and dreary?"
"Not so, my love," he said, "not so;
But man and wife are one, you know,
And when alone I'm weary."

—Statistics show that more beer per person is consumed in England than in Germany. In fact in Belgium the consumption in a recent year was 33 gallons per head, while it was but 22 gallons per head in Germany.

—The Cincinnati Gazette says it is now allowable for young men in that city to introduce themselves to girls found in public places, and to attend upon them for the evening.

—The late Thomas Carlyle has several relatives in Canada. Among them are a sister, Mrs. Henning, a widow, living at Hamilton, Ontario; a family of nephews and nieces in Burford, Ontario, the children of his brother Alexander, who settled there, and a family of nephews and nieces in Brant township, the children of his brother John.

—Gull Island, at the end of Long Island Sound, owned by Captain Brooks, who keeps the light-house, is a great breeding place for gulls and a source of profit to its owner, who sells the gulls' eggs. They have no fishy taste, but, on the contrary, are superior to hens' eggs, selling for fifty cents a dozen when the latter are worth only twenty-five.

—Miss Anderson, at General Sherman's reception, is described as haggard and worn, and so colorless and quiet as to indicate failing health as a result of overwork. A tall, statuesque and by no means beautiful woman, in dark blue velvet dress, who responded to introductions in a deep contralto voice, was what one beheld, in place of the radiant Juliet and lovely Parthenia of the stage.

Fernando Wood.

New York World.

Fernando Wood was not an old man, as public life goes, for Mr. Gladstone is three years his senior, and he entered parliament nine years before Mr. Wood, forty years ago, entered congress. Yet it shows how quickly a generation passes away that only four colleagues of Mr. Gladstone in his first parliamentary experience now survive, and that if any of Mr. Wood's colleagues of 1841 are living besides Justice Clifford, Robert C. Winthrop and John McKeon, they must be living in an obscurity like death. Of the thirty-five New York members who were in the succeeding congress only Hamilton Fish and Henry C. Murphy are living. Every United States senator of that period has "joined the majority." This is not so remarkable, because a senator must be thirty years old—and is generally, as a matter of fact, much older—when chosen; while a representative may be elected when twenty-five years of age. It was an eventful congress in which young Fernando Wood made his debut. It was a whig congress, too, succeeding three strong democratic administrations, and the democratic party in the house was in a minority of thirty-five. It met under impossible promises to remedy "hard times," and to find itself, within one month after it had been requested to assemble by the proclamation of President Harrison, complicated with the message of another, President Tyler, which was very different in its aims and views from the message which that congress had expected to act upon. Indeed, the whole history of the twenty-seventh congress is so interesting that it is to be hoped that either Mr. Winthrop or Mr. McKeon—who seem to have the rest of the century still before them—may write it. One peculiar index to Fernando Wood's political career and methods exists in the record of his first congressional act—which was in the very midst of exciting debates. This was a call upon the state department for the correspondence as to the Irishmen who during the then recent Canadian rebellion had been sent as political convicts to Van Diemen's land. From that day to his death Mr. Wood never seems to have lost the political confidence of Irish-Americans.

The Center of Population.

Washington Post.

According to General Walker, the center of population of the United States for 1880 will probably fall at or near Cincinnati, though the computation is not yet completed. Ten years ago this point was about forty-eight miles slightly northeast of that city. It has moved, therefore, at the rate of a small fraction less than five miles a year.

The course of empire, however, does not take its way exactly westward. Owing to the extraordinary fecundity of some of the southern states, in the last campaign, made the basis of a very paradoxical charge of fraud against that section, and to other obvious causes, the pathway of progress is deflecting southward a little. The higher latitudes are not holding their own, and in the next decade, unless the rapid development of the great southwest is considerably more than counterbalanced along the lines of the Union and Northern Pacific and in the upper territories, the deflection will be still greater.

At no distant period, the honor accorded to Cincinnati will be located in the neighborhood of Louisville, and in the lapse of years perhaps take permanent quarters at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, where the city of Cairo now occupies her somewhat precarious foothood.

When this movable center will finally cease to move, for some day or other the restless forces that now keep it in motion must find an equilibrium, is really a question of much speculative interest, and before it is settled, some of the most momentous changes that have ever occurred in the growth of the continent will have built up a magnificent empire west of the Mississippi and extending from the British to the Mexican boundary.

In the meantime, would it not be eminently appropriate for the government to mark the decennial stepping-stones of our national growth with suitable monuments, erected at the successive centers of population, beginning with the first and ending only with the last, and thus commemorating, from decade to decade, the grand work which the census is designed to accomplish for this country.

Robert Lincoln and the Cabinet.

Cincinnati Gazette, rep.

Some think that to put Robert Lincoln in the cabinet would be a fine sentiment, and would touch the popular heart as a tribute to his father. Of course it would be a fine sentiment; but political administration is a rugged business, and can not be smoothed by fine sentiments. A young man, inexperienced in public affairs, placed at the head of a department of great affairs, where besides the business he has to meet the various demands of public men and politicians of long experience, might find himself so environed with trouble that he would deplore this inheritance from his honored father. And the president who should let this grateful sentiment govern the matter, might find that instead of gaining an assistant in the business of administration of a department, he had subjected himself to its most irksome part. If Mr. Robert Lincoln has the good sense and capacity which he is credited with, he would not take a cabinet place as a tribute to his father unless he felt that he had the capacity to assume all its duties.

Some Plain Talk.

Irwinton Appeal.

In most villages, towns and cities in Georgia, and in other states, there are to be found parasites of the shape, size and intelligence of men. To be plain, there are men hanging around these villages, towns and cities who have no visible means of support, but still live, eat, sleep and drink. Of course as they do not labor, all this must come out of somebody else. Some honest toiler has his substance consumed by these non-producers. Vagrancy is a crime against the laws of our country, but too often goes unpunished. A poor lean, lank, ragged and miserable tramp in many places will be arrested, while the well dressed loafer and vagabond is left to his ease and laziness. We believe in treating them all alike. If they won't work of their own accord for an honest living, give them the opportunity of having their board and lodging as the recompense of a little compulsory labor. Let every man go to work of his own accord if he will; make him if he won't.

Favoritism in Congress.

New York Tribune.

Complaint is made in the Georgia newspapers that the members of the committee on commerce have looked out for big appropriations for their own states and have neglected the interests of other states. As evidence it is cited that the river and harbor bill gives Georgia only $160,000, Georgia having no representative on the committee; while Texas is down for $750,000; Kentucky $304,000; Louisiana $232,000; Virginia $256,000; and West Virginia $270,000—each of which states has a member of the committee. It is noticeable, also, that the northern members of the committee have shown similar favoritism. All of which is fresh evidence that the average member of congress is more absorbed in promoting his own re-election than he is in anything else.

Governor Bullock in the Cabinet

Cartersville Free Press.

A good deal is being said about Garfield's having a southron in his cabinet. Ex-Governor Bullock is advocated by some. We don't care who goes to the cabinet, so the administration is a conservative one, and will do justice to all sections and cease to wave "the bloody shirt." But, if Bullock should be appointed, which is not likely, he would suit us as well as any other republican. The proposition to place him there, however, gives him a little political notoriety that the whirr of a cotton mill never will. He's liberal, anyhow.

A Bill Missing.

Boston Herald.

By the way, what has become of the Burnside educational bill? Is it one of those "one horse" bills which the republican reformers are given to bringing forward as an appeal to buncombe, with no purpose of putting it through the other branch of congress? Or is Judge Tourgee's "Aaron's rod" put safely away in pickle, that the republican house may take the credit of making it blossom hereafter?

Why Such Haste.

Buffalo Express.

The associated press hastens to contradict the story that many tickets to the inaugural ball have been bought by colored people. Why such hot haste? A man who is good enough to vote for a president is good enough to dance at his inauguration.

A Hearty Compliment.

Cartersville Free Press.

Bob Hemphill has gone back to THE CONSTITUTION. If there's a good fellow on this earth it is Bob. We wish him all the prosperity in this world and perfect redemption in the next. He is a Christian gentleman in every sense of the word. We say this sincerely.

The Condition of the Roads in Tennessee.

Nashville American.

The roads are not passable,
Not even jackassable;
And all who would travel 'em
Must turn out and gravel 'em.

What Some Would Like to See.

Albany News and Advertiser.

There's nothing mean about us, but hanged if we wouldn't like to see Conkling tackle Joe Brown just once.

—If you are coughing or not, but feel the presence of a cold in the system, use Dr Bull's Cough Syrup and feel immediate relief.

—Judge Field of the supreme court is to edit, compile and publish an elaborate and comprehensive history of California, and has already commenced collating the materials therefor.

A Word in Season.

Illustrating the truism that a "word in season can often bring happiness to a person or household, Mr. W. W. Eckels, Druggist, Springfield, Tenn., tells the following: I have a customer whose wife has been ill for ten or twelve months, so that she had not walked in that time. As almost everything had been tried, and the doctors had failed to relieve her, I told the husband of St. Jacobs Oil. He procured two bottles, but did not use much more than one, before she was walking around the room.

—The next general election in Virginia takes place on the fourth Thursday in May. The officers to be elected are county officers, and are as follows: The clerks of the circuit and county courts for terms of six years each, and supervisors, justices of the peace, constables and overseers of the poor, for a term of two years.

For the lip there is no brightness,
For the teeth there is no whiteness,
Where SOZODONT has got no place;
But those who use it, know full well,
How bright and beautiful the spell
It throws o'er man or woman's face.

feb 15—d3t tues thur sat&w1t

—Murat Halstead advises Captain Eads to get a concession from Egypt for the removal of the pyramids on a raft.

Truth in a nutshell is, White's Cream Vermituge is the best remedy for worms. It moves them when all else fails. Price 25 cents a bottle.

feb 19—d1w sat tues thurs&w1t

—Mother Shipton's prophecy was originally published three centuries ago; but the only lines which make it interesting, predicting steam, the telegraph and the end of the world in 1881, were interpolated by a London printer named Charles Hindley, who published a new edition in 1862.

A Pure and Effective Hair dressing. **Cocoaine** a compound of Cocoanut Oil, beautified the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

THE superiority of **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts** consists in their perfect purity and strength.

—Little Lottie to her friend: "I have so many cares. Yesterday a little baby sister arrived, and papa is on a journey. It was but a piece of luck that mamma was at home to take care of it."

COLUMBUS, GA., January 17, 1878.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Sir: Last summer, when our little girl was teething, we tried a great number of prescriptions, but none of them relieved her. We finally had brought to our notice your TEETHINA (Teething Powders), and used them with the happiest results. They gave her a speedy and permanent relief. I very heartily recommend them to others. Yours very truly,
G. R. GLENN,
President Columbus Female College.

Its speedy cures of Sores and Eruptions upon the Skin have been remarkable.
GOLDTHWAITE & SON,
Druggists, Troy, Ala.

feb1—d1m tues thur sat & wky1m

—Between 1,260 and 1,300 dogs have been entered for the dog show at the Alexandra palace, London. The principal classes are made up as follows: Twenty-seven bloodhounds, 84 mastiffs, 91 St. Bernards, 22 deer hounds, 42 pointers, 92 setters, 53 retrievers, 22 Newfoundlands, and nearly 100 spaniels, including a good entry for the best team.

An Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and am sure that hundreds need just such a medicine." See advertisement.

feb16—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

—Angelo Neumann, the opera director, and Maurice Strakosch have contracted with each other for the performance of a "Nibelungen" representations in London. Neumann is to get $80,000 for his share of the work, and the greater part of that sum is to be deposited as security before starting from Germany. Strakosch, notwithstanding the price he pays, thinks he is going to make money out of the venture. Tickets for the series are to cost $30. If the result is satisfactory, he may repeat the venture in the United States.

—It is obvious that when the blood becomes corrupt the whole system is corrupt also. The large majority of female diseases proceed from this cause. The true policy is to direct the remedy to the source of the disease. Dr. Tutt's Pills has a specific effect on the blood. It purifies, vitalizes it, expelling all distemper from the system.

—The new operetta by Gilbert and Sullivan is said by the London World to be growing. The subject is the over-poetic, hyperbolic, æsthetic mania of society; no sarcasm against any individual, but any amount of happily humorous castigation of general manners. Eight numbers of the first act are already composed.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere.

699 jan30—d&w3m bot col fol pure rd mat

—Carlyle walked a great deal in order make his dyspeptic stomach a little reasonable. But sometimes when the great, homely, and grizzly old man was walking, with his big eyebrows almost showing from under the brim of his slouch hat, and his long, old fashioned coat was almost sweeping the sidewalk, he would stop and pick up a bit of cast off bread from the street and place it on the curbstone so that some poor man who came along might find it.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 dly

—Eighty thousand acres of land have been secured by the Turkish government in Palestine, between Jerusalem and Joppa, for a colony of Jews. It is proposed to open an abode for the persecuted Israelites in Europe, and efforts are making in England and in this country to raise funds for the project.

Eminent Dr. C. C. Clark,

OSWEGO, N. Y.,

Writes: "Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF is far the best of all preparations of the kind (FOOD and TONIC) that I have ever used."

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents.

204 june11—d&w1y fol im rd mat J

Cruelty to Children.

The little ones suffer torments and are dosed to death. Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad cures every infantile disease without using medicine.

feb13—d&w1w

—The coercion bill is making its way through the house of commons on the principle that Irishmen have no rights which Englishmen are bound to respect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JASPER APRIL SHERIFF'S SALES—WILL be sold before the Court-house door in Monticello, Jasper county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, as by law required, one hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, in said county, adjoining lands Orslan Benton on west; on south by Andrew Winter; on east by Benj Person; on north by Robert Price. Now occupied by W. D. Belcher, as the property of said Belcher to satisfy a fi fa from Jasper Superior Court, April Term, 1877, in favor of A. E. Williams vs. W. D. Belcher. Property pointed out by M. N. Williams, agent, and notice given tenant. February 16, 1881. CHAS. Q. LANE,
feb19—wtds Sheriff.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES!



These Spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together, and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent less heated rays than any other pebble. They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Co., New York. For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union. J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers and Opticians, are Sole Agents for Atlanta, Georgia, from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark. CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES A SPECIALTY.

feb19—dly sat wed &wkyly eow

State of Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said County:

THE PETITION OF J. F. CUMMINGS, H. E. Cummings, J. B. Cummings, C. H. Strong, B. F. Abbott, F. S. Young, T. H. Brown and O. T. Terry respectfully shows that your petitioners have associated themselves together and desire an order of incorporation, declaring them a body corporate, under the corporate name of The Atlanta Electric Light Company, for the term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal.

The object of said association and the particular business to be carried on under said name is the furnishing an Electric light to the city of Atlanta, or any part thereof, and to individuals in said city by such machinery as they may see fit to employ for that purpose, at such prices as may be fixed and determined.

The capital to be employed and actually paid in, in carrying out the objects of said association is fifty thousand dollars, to be increased to one hundred thousand dollars, at the option of said association.

The place of doing business to be the City of Atlanta in said county.

You petitioners desire corporate authority to govern themselves by such rules and by laws as they may see proper not inconsistent with the laws of said State, and power to purchase, hold and enjoy all property, both real and personal, and to make all contracts necessary to the successful carrying out of the objects of said association, to sue and be sued, and to have and use a common seal.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that an order be passed by the Court in conformity with this petition.

McCAY & ABBOTT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Georgia, Fulton County:

I, J. S. Holliday, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing petition is a true extract from the minutes of said Court.

This 20th day of January, A. D., 1881.

J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.

jan21—d1aw4w fri

State of Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said County:

THE PETITION OF ROBERT J. LOWRY, J. W. Goldsmith, J. M Goldsmith, T. D. Meador and C. D. Meador, respectfully shows that your petitioners have associated themselves together and desire an order of incorporation, declaring them a body corporate, under the corporate name of "The Clark Seed-Cotton Cleaner Manufacturing Company," for the term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal.

The object of said association and the particular business to be carried on under said name is, manufacturing and selling Clark's Patent Seed-Cotton Cleaner, anywhere in the State of Georgia, that they may choose, at such prices as may be fixed and determined upon.

The capital to be employed and actually paid in, in carrying out the objects of said association is twenty-five thousand dollars, to be increased to one hundred thousand dollars, at the option of said association. The principal place of doing business to be in the City of Atlanta, in said county.

Your petitioners desire corporate authority to govern themselves by such rules and by laws as they may see proper not inconsistent with the laws of said state, and power to purchase, hold, and enjoy all property, both real and personal, and to make all contracts necessary to the successful carrying out of the objects of such association, to sue and be sued, and to have and use a common seal.

Wherefor your petitioners pray that an order be passed by the Court in conformity with this petition.

CANDLER & THOMSON,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Georgia, Fulton County:

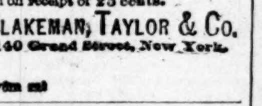
I, C. H. Strong, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing petition is a true extract from the minutes of said Court.

This 11th day of February, A. D., 1881.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

feb12—d1aw4w sat

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for *Flexibility, Durability,* and *Evenness* of point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.
138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

nov29—d1aw6m sat

For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Sold Everywhere.

PARIS AND LONDON.

New York Depot 286 Greenwich St.

jan11—d4m tues thur

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 dly Atlanta, Ga.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF Georgia.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

On and after Wednesday, January 19th, trains on the Northeastern Railroad will run as follows:

TRAINS.	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens	4.30 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.30 a m	5.50 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	9.46 a m	12.40 p m

TRAINS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta	4.00 a m	3.00 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.30 a m	5.55 p m
Arrive at Athens	11.30 a m	8.45 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains 1, 2 and 3 connect closely with all east and west-bound passenger trains on Air-Line Railway. Train No. 4 with west-bound passenger train on Saturday night only, when it will wait until 9.45 p. m., when by so doing a connection can be made.

Passengers leaving Athens at 4 30 a. m. connect closely at Lula with the Fast Mail train for Atlanta, time 5 hours and 15 minutes—making close connection for all points west and southwest.

ROCKDALE PAPER MILLS

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. THE whole or one-half, including 40 acres of land, and water power belonging thereto, with all the tenement houses and Saw Mill attached, with 3 three hundred pound engines, 1 two hundred, 1 four-drinier machine, 72 wide. All the above in good working order and running, with plenty of water at all times; never drowned out with about 18 feet clear-head driven by two turbine wheels 40 and 20; two miles from Conyers on Georgia railroad. For further particulars address Rockdale Paper Mills, Ga.

jan21 d3m



Do not confound it with the common Porous Plaster.

nov17—d6m wed sat top or bot col nx [illegible] not

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

Saturday, February 19th

First and only appearance of

MISS FANNIE MAYS

And her Great Troupe of

BRITISH BLONDES!

—AND—

Female Minstrels

—THE—

Leading Star Combination

OF THE SEASON.

Plenty of Fun and Nothing Objectionable. Acknowledged to be the Best Female Minstrels. Special Prices. feb17—d3t

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Monday, February 21st,

KATE CLAXTON

The Popular Artist, and

CHAS. A. STEVENSON

Supported by the Celebrated

Claxton Dramatic Co.

In the ever popular dramatic drama,

The Two Orphans!

Represented with Special Scenery.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. feb17—d4t

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 22 and 23.

First time in this city of the Great and only

HERRMANN

Assisted by

M'LLE. ADDIE,

And His

EUROPEAN SPECIALTY COM'Y!

The World Famous

3 LORELLAS! 3

Elfin Spirites in Impland and Grotesque Dances

VAL. NOSE,

The Great Modern Ventriloquist, man of many voices.

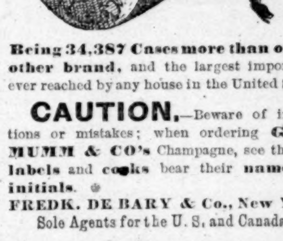
Prices as usual. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. feb18—5t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

IMPORTATION IN 1880

69,308 Cases



Being 34,387 Cases more than of any other brand, and the largest importation ever reached by any house in the United States.

CAUTION.—Beware of impositions or mistakes; when ordering **G. H. MUMM & CO's** Champagne, see that the **labels** and **corks** bear their **name** and **initials.**

FREDK. DE BARY & Co., New York, Sole Agents for the U. S. and Canadas.

FOR SALE BY

COX, HILL & THOMPSON,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

717 jan30—d2taw6t sat wed

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,

No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address

nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON.

Just Received

—FROM—

Sheriff's Sale!

100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.

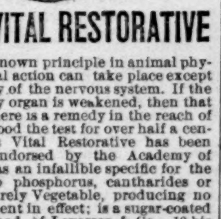
50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.

The Biggest Bargains

IN ATLANTA AT

Cohen & Selig's.

dec10—dtf



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides or other poison; is purely Vegetable, producing no reaction as permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levassor & Co., 10 bis Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, Proprietor. Address, 40 World Building, New York; none genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on side of each box; send for circulars; box of 100 pills, $3; of 400, $10; sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by all Druggists.

CERTIFICATE:

Paris, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix: Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 2 between five and six months, 1 in nine months. DR. M. PERRIGORD,
Medicin de la Hospital Charity.

NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

Extract of letter from June 9th, 1880.—Dr. S. B. Sigesmond: You write that you will in future advertise for yourself; do you mean in your own name or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do, I shall of course go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense; will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact. R. L. DELISSER,
23 Beekman Street, N. Y.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr Ricord's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testimonials of Drs. R. Blanchard, C. Chevalier, M. Perigord, Liebeg and Sir Thompson, are copied from my Circulars.

The genuine can be had at LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.

dec16—d1y feb1 5 10 13 15 19 24 27—mar1 5 10 13 15 19 24 27 29—2 7 10 12 16 21 24 26 30—may5 8 10 14 19 22 24 28—june2 5 7 11 16 19 21 25 30—july3 5 9 14 17 19 23 28 31—august2 6 11 14 16 20 25 28—september6 10 15 18 20 24 29—october2 4 8 13 16 27 30—november1 5 10 15 19 24 27 29—december3 6 8 11 13 17 22 25 27 31 wky cow

RAILROADS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

In effect January 16th, 1881.

TRAINS NORTH.

M		STATIONS.	No. 3. a. m.	No. 11. a. m.	No. 1. p. m.	Accom
	Lv	Atlanta	5.10am	8.00am	2.45pm	4.00pm
8	"	Bolton	5.26am	8.19am	3.01pm	4.20pm
10	"	Gilmore	5 32am	8.26am	3.07pm	4.26pm
11	"	Vining's	5.35am	8.31am	3.10pm	4.32pm
12	"	McIvor's				4.34pm
15	"	Smyrna	5.45am	8.41am	3.19pm	4.45pm
17	"	Ruff's	5.46am		3.20pm	4.5?pm
20	"	Marietta	5.57am	8.52am	3.31pm	5 13pm
23	"	Big Shanty	6.29am	9.10am	3.49pm	5.35pm
35	"	Acworth	6.43am	9.24am	4.03pm	6.0 pm
41	"	Allatoona	6.57am	9.36am	4.15pm	6.14pm
42	"	Bartow	7.04am	9.41am	4.20pm	6.20pm
44	"	Stegall's	7.06am	9.42am	4 2.pm	6.38pm
47	"	Etowah				
49	"	Cartersv'le	7.18am	9.5?am	4.32pm	6.52pm
52	"	Rogers'	7.28am	10.03am	4.40pm	7 03pm
53	"	Cass	7.32am	10.06am	4 43pm	7.08pm
	"	Best's	7.40am	10.13am	4.49pm	
60	"	Kingston	7.48am	10.?1am	4.56pm	ar7.25
61	"	Hall's	8.00am	10.32am	5.05pm	
70	"	Adairsv'lle	8.13am	10.45am	5.17pm	
76	"	McDaniel's	8.28am	11.00am	5.31pm	
82	"	Calhoun	8.38am	11.09am	5.40pm	
85	"	Resaca	8 52am	11.23am	5 .52pm	
91	"	Tilton	9 08am	11.38am	6.05pm	
100	"	Dalton	9.27am	12.02pm	6.37pm	6 00am
109	"	TunnelH'l	9.44am	12 20pm	6.53pm	6.45am
114	"	Catoosa				
116	"	Ringgold	10.02am	12.39pm	7.12pm	8 03am
122	"	Graysville	10.14am	12 55pm	7.27pm	8.48am
128	"	Chicka'ga	10.28am	1.10pm	7.40pm	9 20am
132	"	Boyce	10.37am	1.20pm	7 49pm	9 50am
	"	Amnicola	10.41am	1.26pm	7.57pm	10.07am
140	Ar.	Chattan'ga	10.56am	1.40pm	8.10pm	10 30am

TRAINS SOUTH.

		STATIONS.	No. 4, a. m.	No. 2 p. m.	Accom
	Lv	Chattanooga	7.05am	2.00pm	12.50pm
8	"	Amnicola	7.25am	3.14pm	1.25pm
8	"	Boyce	7.28am	3.19pm	1.34pm
12	"	Chicamauga	7.38am	3.29pm	2.0?pm
18	"	Graysville	7.51am	3.43pm	2.45pm
24	"	Ringgold	8.04am	3.57pm	3.30pm
26	"	Catoosa			
31	"	Tunnill Hill	8.22am	4.15pm	4.15pm
40	"	Dalton	8.50am	4.38pm	ar 4.45
49	"	Tilton	9.09am	4.53pm	
55	"	Resaca	9.23am	5.07pm	
61	"	Calhoun	9.36am	5.21pm	
64	"	McDaniel's	9.44am	5.30pm	
70	"	Adairsville	9.58am	5.44pm	
76	"	Hall's	10.09am	5.54pm	
80	"	Kingston	10.20am	6.04pm	5.20am
	"	Best's	10.27am	6.11pm	
87	"	Cass	10.34am	6.16pm	5.39am
88	"	Rogers's	10.38am	6.19pm	5.43am
91	"	Cartersville	10.47am	6.28pm	5.54am
93	"	Etowah			
96	"	Stegall's	10.57am	6.38pm	6.11am
98	"	Bartow	11.00am	6.39pm	
99	"	Allatoona	11.06am	6.43pm	6 23am
105	"	Acworth	11.19am	6.55pm	6.42am
111	"	Big Shanty	11.33am	7.21pm	7.01am
120	"	Marietta	11.52am	7.39pm	7.2?am
123	"	Ruff's		7.49pm	7.40am
125	"	Smyrna	12.03pm	7.50pm	7.43am
128	"	McIvor's		7.56pm	7.53am
129	"	Vining's	12.12pm	7.58pm	7 56am
130	"	Gilmore	12.16pm	8.01pm	8.02am
132	"	Bolton	12 23pm	8.05pm	ar.8.54
140	Ar.	Atlanta	12.40pm	8.20pm	8 2?am

B. W. WRENN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., November 5th, 1880.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 7th instant, following Passenger Schedule will operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 15 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washig'n	2 10 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 26 p m	" Camak	11 33 a m
" Milled've	4 45 p m	" Weshig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 47 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 00 p m	Lv'e Covington	6 00 a m
Ar. Covington	7 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	8 45 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar Athens	7 30 a m	Lv'e Athens	6 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	7 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Washington.

Only one change Atlanta to New-York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agen

nov7—dtf

Notice to Passengers.

COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1st, 1881, AND until further notice, the Passenger Fare over the

GEORGIA RAILROAD

Main Line and Branches, will be as follows:
Agent's Rate ... Three (3) Cents per Mile
Train Rate ... Four (4) Cents per Mile
Children between 5 and 12 years, Half the above Rates.
Minimum Rate, for any Distance, Five (5) Cents.

Passengers are hereby notified that if they fail to purchase Tickets from the Station Agents, they will be charged the Train Rate.

Conductors are not Ticket Sellers, and are not allowed to accept less than the Train Rate of Four Cents per Mile. Therefore, to secure the advantage of the reduced rate, purchase your tickets before entering the train.

The Company reserves the right to change, or entirely abrogate these rates, at pleasure and without notice.

E. R. DORSEY,
jan22—1m General Passenger Agent.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point really superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other Information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. ALBERT A. SHARP,
General Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 3d, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, January 30th, 1881, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 40 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus and Montgomery daily	7:20 p m
Arrives at Columbus daily	2:25 a m
Arrives at Montgomery daily	9:40 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	12 20 a m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 a m
Leaves Montgomery for Macon daily	5:00 p m
Leaves Columbus daily	12:08 a m
Arrives at Macon daily	6:45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 10 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 45 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Savannah, Florida and Western railway for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	7 20 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 05 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	12 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 45 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	4 15 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 53 p
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 15 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 40 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad and South Carolina railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely Extension run daily (except Sunday) from Albany to Arlington, and daily (except Monday) from Arlington to Albany.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	12 02 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 00 m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 50 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 10 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati via Macon, Atlanta and Cincinnati Southern Railway on 7:30 p. m. train.

Local Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Augusta and Macon, and Savannah and Atlanta.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia can take either train from Macon to Augusta and make connection with Pullman Sleeper from Augusta to Washington without change.

Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agent. — W. F. SHELLMAN, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line R'y.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, PASSENGER trains will run as follows:

LEAVE ATLANTA.

No. 43—Day Passenger	4:00 a.m
No. 47—Night Passenger	3:00 p.m
No. 49—Fast Mail	6:00 p.m

ARRIVE ATLANTA.

No. 42—Day Passenger	12:35 night
No. 48—Night Passenger	12:40 day
No. 50—Fast Mail	11:30 a.m

W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY D. M. C., of Gordon county; writes rapidly, legibly and grammatically; spells and punctuates well. Would prefer to report for some paper, or fill a situation as copyist. Would also like to have his evenings at his own disposal to devote to reading. Can come well recommended. Will work for moderate remuneration. Address D. M. C., care Postmaster, Lily Pond, Ga. feb19 d1t

WANTED—A POSITION EITHER AS CLERK or traveling salesman by a young man acquainted with the trade on the principal roads in Georgia. Good references. M. R., Constitution office. feb18 d2t

WANTED—A SITUATINN IN A FIRST class Drug Store, by a graduate of Pharmacy, 24 years of age, 10 years experience in a first class wholesale and retail establishment. Best references furnished. Address S. N. Bismuth, General Delivery Atlanta P. O.
feb19—d2t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK KEEPER or clerk in wholesale or retail business. Best references given. Address P. J. H., Constitution office. feb19—d1t

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO RUN a Daniels or Woodworth planing machine in a large shop. Apply to R. Schmidt, Agt. C. R. R. feb18—3t

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate Agent, No. 50 Marietta street.
122 nov7—d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NO. 159 COLLINS STREET—3 rooms, kitchen and servant's room. Will rent for $12.50 per month. Apply on premises. References exchanged. February 17.
feb18—1t

FOR RENT—FROM MARCH 1st, A COMfortable and conveniently located residence of eight rooms. W. F. Pattillo.
feb6—dtf sat sun tues

FOR RENT—MY RESIDENCE, No. 370 Whitehall street. G. P. Guilford, at Phillips & Crew's Music House. feb17—dtf

FOR RENT—THE STORE ROOM No. 21 E. Alabama street, now occupied by the estate of John R. Sims, deceased. Apply to the undersigned or to Marshall J. Clarke. C. E. Robinson Temporary Administrator. feb6—dtf

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND BEAUTIful corner store with basement, under the Opera House, Marietta street. Address L. DeGive or Meister. 397jan16dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2,000 EUYONOMUS PLANTS, 3 years old and well rooted. Inquire at Turner & Co., Hair and Millinery Store, 31 Whitehall street. feb18—2t

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE OUR Wall Paper before buying. All new. Latest patterns. 10,000 Rolls to select from. Duck & Co., 35 Broad street. feb17—d3t thur fri sun

CARRIAGES FOR SALE CHEAP—1 LIGHT Family Carriage, used a short time; 1 Light Top Buggy, and 1 Pony Phaeton, used a short time. Can be seen at Smith's, 85 Broad street.
feb18—3t

CARRIAGES—FOR FIRST-CLASS HOME-made Carriages go to John M. Smith, 48 and 85 Broad street, feb15—d5t

GREAT BARGAIN—A HANDSOME FOUNtain, costing $500 for sale at $300, consisting of four life size figures and a centre piece. Apply to Frank Cone, Jr., Markham House.
feb15—d1w

AUCTION SALES.

BRYAN'S PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE acre on south side East Baker street. City lot No. 150 on top hill east of branch. Said lot will be subdivided into six lots. City lot No. 4 fronting 53 feet on Young street and extending back 150 feet, the same being on east side of Young street and between Foster and Wheat streets. City lot No. 9 fronting 53 feet on North side Foster street and running back 186 feet. Said property will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises on the 19th of February, at 3 o'clock p. m. Terms one-third cash, balance 3 and 6 months. See plats at my office No. 16 Mitchell street. E. B. Rosser, Real Estate Agent. feb17—d3t

BOARD.

BOARD—EXCELLENT BOARD CAN BE had at 51 East Mitchell. Three squares from the Kimball. With or without rooms.
feb19—d1t

LAW CARDS.

W. M. BRAY. J. A. GRAY

BRAY & GRAY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
21½ Marietta street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
jan27—d1m

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Centennial Building,
No. 3½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
241 june13—d12m

S. A. REID,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EATONTON, GEORGIA.
Collections will receive prompt attention.
616 oct23—d6m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—dly

D. W. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson county, Florida. 34 aug1,1880—dly

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.
The exercises of this Institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. 600 aug5—d1y

DR. L. S. RAYFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office: 26 Alabama street; Residence: 126 Washington street.
dec25—d6m ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

J. G. ZACHRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov24, 1880—d9m

DR. D. O. C. HEERY,
Office at Messrs. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S.
Diseases of the Rectum and Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis a specialty.

H. E. CARLTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. oct17—d3m

HENRY JACKSON, J. H. LUMPKIN.
Reporter of Supreme Court.

JACKSON & LUMPKIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. 562 apr26—dly

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES

J. B. ESTES & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 600 nov22—dtf

DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS DENTAL SURGEONS.

OFFICE:

Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
nov28—dtf

PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings furnished for Buildings of any description. After sixteen years experience will refer to our work throughout the South. feb6—dtf

CHAS. L. WILSON, M.D | CHAS. A. WILSON, M.D

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Office: No. 32 E. Alabama st. Residence Dr. C. L. Wilson, No. 133 N. Collins st.; Dr C. A. Wilson, No. 67 Ellis st. jan21 dly

TRIPOD & PINE,
Sign, Fresco and House Painters,
31 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA ... GEORGIA.
543 mar28—dtf

DENTISTS.

DRS. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES.
MACON, GEORGIA.
Publishers of the Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon Dental Depot. Dealers in ALL KINDS of Dental Goods. jan11—dtf

DR. ED. J. CAMP,
59 WALKER STREET.
Special Pneumonia and Typhoid Fevers experience of fifteen years without the loss of a case.
520 jan23—d3m

DR. W. HART CAMERON, DENTIST.
Room No. 2 Old Library Building, corner Marietta and Forsyth Streets.
jan23—d3m

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY ATLANTA.
Has a reputation unequalled in the South for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address
E. A. SCHULTZE,
nov7—dly Musical Director

JOHN MOSER, F.A.I.A. ARCHITECT.

63 Whitehall street over Schumann's Drug Sto

PATENT MEDICINES.

25¢.

Reader! Have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phlegm? Have you an oppression on the lungs with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? If so, delay is dangerous. "Slight colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Will enable you to raise the phlegm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely, and breathing easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cordial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and $1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A safe and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bedtime stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

625 apri—d1y tues thur sat &wly nx rd mat

...ENCE OF THE PREMIER CLASS.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Try it once, and you will esteem it highly as a safe and effective remedy.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine, and while it produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the usual objections common to them. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

feb10—d1y thur sat tues nx r mat d &wly

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & CO., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing

nov16—d1y tues thur sat &wkly

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases) and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left on scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

No Time should be Lost

If the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named beget others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weaknesses, bringing serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective, safe and long known medicine.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

feb1—d1m tues thur sat &wkylm nx rd mat

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

ARE A SPECIFIC FOR EXHAUSTED VItality, Physical Debility, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical celebrities of the world. Prepared after the formula of the celebrated DR. RICORD, containing no phosphorus or cantharides, but are purely a Vegetable, Sugar Coated Pill.

PARIS, 185 Rue de la Rambeau.

I have been recommending DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE in my practice to hundreds of patients for Sexual Debility, and never heard of a single failure. DR. C. CHAVALIER.

Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, writes: "Dr. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE is organic, not a laboratory compound."

Dr. Raspail writes: "In debility of the sexual organs it never fails to cure."

Price—Box of fifty, $1.50; boxes of 100, $2.75; boxes of 200, $5. Sent per mail, in sealed boxes on receipt of price.

For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

CAUTION.

A spurious article is advertised as Ricord's Vita Restorative, dose 15 pills per day, which falsely pretends to be from Paris, are made here, and not from Dr. Ricord's formula, and are made of injurious drugs.

The inventor of Ricord's Vital Restorative, S. B. Sigesmond, has publicly stated that he had analyzed Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, and found that they contained only ¼ gr. Damiana.

The following certificate from a well known, old and respectable house, is sufficient to prove how much confidence can be placed in any statement made by said Mr. Sigesmond:

"We can affirm that Ricord's Restorative Pills, sold by R. L. De Lisser, are composed of purely vegetable ingredients of FIVE different kinds, which are recommended as ranking high in the class of Restorative Remedies. The charge that the Pill contains only ¼ gr. Damiana each is wholly incorrect, such a claim could not be determined by analysis, that develops only such principles as alkaloids, resin and gum, etc., such a thing as Extract Damiana could not be determined by it.

"HANCE BROS. & WHITE,
"Manufacturing Chemists,
"Philadelphia, Pa."

I have also offered said Sigesmond a wager of from $5,000 to $10,000 that he cannot analyze DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. As yet he has not answered.

R. L. DE LISSER,
23 Beekman Street, New York,
General Agent for Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills.

nov10—d3m nx rd mtr tues thur sat

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

feb1—d1y tues thur sat sun nol nx rd mat

Governor Rufus B. Bullock.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The above named gentleman has been suggested both in the north and in the south for a place in the cabinet of President Garfield. Governor Bullock has been a resident of the south for near a quarter of a century. His superior intelligence and pre-eminent business qualifications elevated him high in the practical business circles of the south before the war. His commanding talents and well defined, keen discrimination as displayed in the constitutional convention of 1868, rendered him so conspicuous that he was unanimously chosen by his party as their candidate for governor. After his election all the documents emanating from him demonstrated that he was a statesman of ability. His official career is remembered as one of urbanity, courtesy, and of great personal popularity. He had the esteem and respect of all with whom he was associated either officially or personally.

The suggestion of his name in connection with this honorable office is very gratifying to his numerous friends in his own section and should he receive the appointment they are confident of his successful and satisfactory discharge of its varied and arduous duties and moreover that he would take exalted rank in the councils of the cabinet. GEORGIAN.

Joshua Hill Suggested.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The partisan would rejoice to see Mr. Garfield's cabinet composed of incompetent or corrupt men, that his administration might be a failure, and thereby increase the chances of electing a democratic president in 1884. The patriot desires the general prosperity of the country rather than mere party success. Though as firmly welded to democratic principles as one should be, I would be exceedingly glad to see Mr. Garfield administer the affairs of government wisely, ably and patriotically. To do this, he should call suitable men to the heads of the different departments. Where can one be found better qualified for a place in his cabinet than Hon. Joshua Hill, of Morgan. His acknowled ability, his ripe experience, his uncompromising political and personal integrity eminently fit him for such a position. Among those who know him all classes and all parties respect, esteem and have unbounded confidence in him. His patriotism is broad enough to embrace the whole country, and if his appointment would give strength and dignity to Mr. Garfield's cabinet, it would also tend to promote the general welfare. B.

Hon. H. H. Carlton.

Athens Chronicle.

GAINESVILLE, GA., February 6.—Editors Athens Weekly Chronicle: As I do not often trespass on your valuable space, I hope you will allow me, through your columns, to perform a duty which I owe to myself, to my children, and to my native state. I find that my three score and ten is drawing me closely to that mysterious night; and before the darkness lowers, I feel it a grateful duty to pay a small tribute to one who has been a true and tried friend of Georgia, and of our southern people.

Though yet a young man, he has filled the post of duty in our legislative halls with becoming dignity, and a most marked ability. I am rather old to flatter, and not ambitious enough to fawn—nor do I wish to entwine a fanciful wreath on a brow that has already worn a more substantial diadem—the heartfelt confidence of the people of the ninth district. Though his worth is duly recognized in his own district, yet I doubt if the people of Georgia are cognizant of his ability as a public servant. A glance at his public career will develop a record without a parallel, for a statesman so young. He was the first democrat elected to the legislature of Georgia from Clarke after the war, and was re-elected as often as he would accept the suffrages of his native county.

He could have been speaker of the house, if he would have allowed his friends to elect him; but that nobility of character which adorns his every act, positively refused the honor, and favored the election of Major Bacon, whom he considered the best presiding officer in the general assembly. He filled the speaker's chair, pro tem., on several important occasions; and his knightly deportment and judicious decisions while occupying it, have received the encomiums of the entire state. He was chairman of the finance committee in 1877, the most important position that can be occupied in the discharge of legislative duties, and the annals of that laborious session proudly testifies in commendation of his superior tact and ability as a financier. He it was that nurtured the geological and agricultural departments of the state with a zeal not equaled by any other legislator in Georgia. In fact, he has been the parent to them both. Do the people of Georgia appreciate the benefits derived from these departments? or do they honor him who has done so much to sustain them in active and useful operation? He is the only man in Georgia whose energy and perseverance obtained a direct appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for our time-honored and useful university in Athens. Nor is this all. Through his untiring exertion, he procured another appropriation of five thousand dollars for the Dahlonega institute. Still more. He was most prominent in bringing about the readjustment of the land script fund, by which action, an annuity of eight thousand dollars was obtained towards the maintenance of a colored state university in Atlanta, for the higher education of the colored people of the state. For this alone, the colored people of Georgia should revere him as the best and truest friend of their race.

To him, more than to any one else, is due the success of the Northeastern railroad; and the advantages derived from it by our people, are chiefly the effects of his labor in its advancement. The Marietta and North Georgia railroad owe him a debt of gratitude for being instrumental in having that road brought to a successful terminus.

One more meritorious act of his deserves a tribute from the people, more truly sacred than the rest. It is the noble stand he took in bringing about the reform in the management of the state lunatic asylum, and in assuaging the grievances which prevailed there up to a few years ago. Humanity blushes at these grievances, and to this noble son of the ninth is due their total suppression.

In reviewing services so intrinsic, it seems strange that they should not be more fully recognized by a people who need honest and careful legislation at a period when the struggles in our politics is for the supremacy of man and party, and not for the preservation of constitutional rights; they have become blind, rancorous and illtimed individual contests, rather than the exemplification of the sovereignty of the people.

The great body of a people can never be capable of that cool and discriminating course of reasoning which individuals or political leaders are capable of exercising; hence, they too frequently, in political contests, follow, whether right or wrong, the sentiments of those who reason more plausibly than themselves, or whose eloquence grasps at their feelings and gives them a fictitious superiority over ordinary understandings. Hence it is that the thimble-riggers and wire-pullers receive the booty, which, being the gift of the people, rightfully belongs to the most meritorious.

The subject matter of this communication, who is known, loved and honored by our people, Hon. H. H. Carlton, of Clarke, should be pushed to the front to share in the highest honors of a state which his talents adorn. I met him in your city this week, looking well as usual, but somewhat gloomy, having followed to the grave, a short time previous, a loved and distinguished brother; yet, even his sorrow, like an April shower, reflects a lambent ray of sunshine round his friends. He is, at this moment, one of the leading statesmen of Georgia. As an orator, he is replete with the most luminous reasoning, the most pathetic and irresistible logic; in council, rapid, peremptory, yet courteous; convivial, yet authoritative in his address; his character has no medium, his manner no mediocrity. Amiable and consistent in every station and in every capacity, combining spirit and mildness, fortitude and moderation, he was cast in one of the finest moulds of firmness and patriotism.

It is only a few months ago since an ex-confederate general and ex-governor of that proud old state, South Carolina, told me, "if there is merit in Georgia, you will find it in Carlton, of Clarke." Said he, "if Georgia does not honor him with her highest gifts, it is because the standard of Georgia's fame is receding from its old time moorings." This is his reputation abroad. Those who know him best honor him most, and Georgia will yet, true to her old time traditions, confer the coronet of her most exalted gift, on the brow of the Hon. H. H. Carlton, of Clarke. MOUNTAINEER.

Many Lose Their Beauty from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

feb16—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

DISSOLUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., November 1, 1880.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed up by Traynham & Ray.

W. L. TRAYNHAM,
O. N. GEISE,
D. J. RAY.

WE WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS OF Traynham, Geise & Ray, as partners under the firm name of Traynham & Ray.

W. L. TRAYNHAM,
D. J. RAY.

ATLANTA, Oovember 1, 1881. 293 feb13—d1w

YOU CAN

Create an Excitement and have an **Excellent TRADE** throughout the usually DULL months of JULY and AUGUST by running a **Cheap Counter** in your Store. Send for our Price Lists and

HINTS TO MERCHANTS.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

L. J. HILL, President. | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't, | EW'D S. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

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Banking Business,

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jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, February 18, 1881.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	108@110	Sav. City 5s, new	85@ 87
Georgia 7s, 1886	109@111	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s, 1896	121@123	Columbus City	82@ 85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@105
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	116@118	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	100@102		
Atlanta W't'r 7s	108@110	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	73@ 75
Atlanta City 7s	108@110		
Atlanta City 8s	114@116	do. Class A small	73@ 75
Atlanta 10s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Augusta City 7s	106@108	do. Class C 4	87@ 90
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	113@114	South Wes R.R.	111@113
Central R. R.	109@111	Atlanta St. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	121@123		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 18—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened strong and buoyant and prices advanced ⅛@1⅜ per cent, Canada Southern, Louisville and Nashville and New Jersey Central leading in the upward movement. At the first board speculation became weak and under the influence of a free selling movement a reaction of ¼@1¾ per cent took place, Pacific Mail, Canada Southern and New Jersey Central being most prominent therein.

NEW YORK, February 18—Noon—Stocks irregular. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.83; short $4.85¼. Governments dull, except Louisiana consols, which are active and 4½ per cent higher. State Bonds strong and ⅛@⅜ per cent higher.

Evening—Money 4@5. Exchange $4.83@$4.85¼. Governments steady; new fives 100½; four and a half per cents 112⅞; four per cents 113⅝. State Bonds dull, except Louisiana consols, which rose 7 per cent to 64⅛ and reacted to 63.

Stocks irregular, closing lower.

N. Y. Central	148½	Chicago & N.W.	130¼
Erie	49	do. Preferred	142¼
Lake Shore	129¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	49
Illinois Central	134½	do. Preferred	89
N. C. & St. L.	87½	Mem. & Char.	41
Lou. & Nash.	93½	Rock Island	137½
Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	130	Western Union	116½
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	72½	Ala. Class B 5s	95
do. Class A small	75	do. Class C 2 to 5	85
Sub-treasury balances:			
Gold	$ 74,343,690	Currency	$ 4,012,335

LONDON, February 18—4:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 99 3-16; account 99 5-16; Erie 52⅝.

PARIS, February 18—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 83f 97½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, February 18, 1881.

New York—While the general cotton market has been more unsettled this week and net receipts have materially increased, the market, with few exceptions, has not been without its usual steadiness. The general undertone shows an improved feeling, however, and at the close to-day we are enabled to note a gain of 12@15 points for the future months since the close of a week ago. Saturday, February 12—The market after moderate fluctuations during the day closed quiet and easy at a slight loss, for the months. Spots 11 9-16c. Monday — A further decline took place to-day, lowering the market some four or five points; tone quiet and steady. Tuesday was decidedly the most active day of the week. The strong position taken at the opening, and the subsequent general activity that followed throughout the entire day, was the topic of universal comment. The effects of the advance changed the current of public opinion, and it was generally conceded that the bottom had at last been reached. Subsequent developments have failed to reverse this conclusion, though during the two days following we note a moderate decline. At the opening this morning a better feeling was developed, and the advance which followed continued up to noon. Later, however, the market weakened and futures were subject to a moderate decline, though a gain of about five points was accomplished for the day. The spot market closed steady; middling 11 9-16c. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 144,747 bales, against 134,243 bales last week and against 121,548 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 104,332 bales; stock 804,049 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
February	11.35@11.38	February	11.37@......
March	11.45@11.46	March	11.48@11 49
April	11.62@11.63	April	11.64@11 65
May	11.76@11.78	May	11.78@11.79
June	11.86@11.87	June	11.89@11.90
July	11.93@11.95	July	11.98@11 99
August	11.99@12.00	August	12.03@12.04
September	11.55@11.56	September	11.58@11.60
October	11.11@11.12	October	11.13@11.15

Closed steady; sales 102,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed very dull. Spots—Uplands 6 7-16d; Orleans 6 9-16d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,350 bales were American; receipts 5,550; all American.

The local cotton market was more active this week, and sales show a very satisfactory increase. The tone of the market has ruled generally firm and all sales have been at good figures. The demand for cotton has been steadily increasing, and to-day higher prices were current. The favorable weather has increased receipts considerably, and our market is making rapid strides to a prominent position in the cotton world. The future delivery market has been reasonably active, though the fluctuations have been generally quiet and steady. Receipts for the week ending to-day 2,823 bales, against 2,099 bales last week and against 1,080 bales for the corresponding week last year. At the close to-day cotton was firm at the following quotations: Good middling 11⅝c; middling 11c; strict low middling 10¾c; low middling 10½c; strict good ordinary 10c; good ordinary 9¼c; ordinary 7¾c; tinges 10½c; stains 6@9c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	157
Air Line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	41
Central Railroad	162
Western and Atlantic Railroad	90
West Point Railroad	63
Total	513

Receipts previously	114,024
Total	114,597
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	116,379
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	—
Shipments previously	95,997
By local consumption previously	671
Total	96,668
Stock on hand	19,711

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts to-day	513
Same day last year	149
Showing an increase of	364
Receipts since September 1, 1880	114,597
Same time in 1879	100,201
Showing an increase of	14,396
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1	96,668
Same time last year	87,865
Showing an increase of	8,803

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 18—noon — Cotton in moderate inquiry and freely supplied; middling uplands 6 7-16; middling Orleans 6 9-16; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 5,550; all American; futures uplands low middling clause February delivery 6 7-16: February and March delivery 6 7-16; May and June delivery 6 19-32; August and September delivery 6 22-32; futures opened dull but steady.

Weekly—Sales 57,000 bales; American 47,000; speculation 2,700; export 5,000; actual export 4,400; import 124,000; American 105,000; stock 718,000; American 556,000; afloat 380,000; American 308,000.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—1:30 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 6 17-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,350 bales; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 15-32 June and July delivery 6⅝; July and August delivery 6 21-32. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed very dull.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11 9-16; middling Orleans 11 13-16; sales 1,958; net receipts 563 bales; gross 2,951.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,341; gross 47,582; exports to Great Britain 9,074; to France 260; to continent 1,164; sales 6,951; stock 198,653.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	144,747
Same time last year	121,548
Showing an increase	23,199
Total receipts from September 1	4,273,350
Same time last year	4,061,288
Showing an increase	212,062
Exports for the week	110,332
Same week last year	101,839
Showing an increase	8,493
Total exports to date	2,787,449
Same time last year	2,332,308
Showing an increase	455,141
Stock at all United States ports	854,049
Same time last year	998 372
Showing a decrease	144,323
Stock at interior towns	157,864
Same time last year	186,545
Showing a decrease	28,681
Stock at Liverpool	718,000
Same time last year	463,000
Showing an increase	255,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	308,000
Same time last year	281,000
Showing an increase	27,000

GALVESTON, February 18—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 3,018 bales; gross —; sales 1,220; stock 104,698.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,787; gross 18,908; sales 7,444; exports to Great Britain 9,459; to continent 1,325; coastwise 7,467.

NORFOLK, February 18—Cotton steady; middlings 11¼; net receipts 1,975 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 18,445.

Weekly—Net receipts 11,269; gross —; sales 3,560; exports to Great Britain 9,317; coastwise 7,747.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10; net receipts 528 bales; gross 1,601; sales 80; stock 12,002.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,224; gross 4,300; sales 771; to spinners 490; exports to Great Britain 4,014; coastwise 1,676.

BOSTON, February 18.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,108 bales; gross 1,697; sales none; stock 8,390.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,845; gross 16,873; sales none; exports to Great Britain 3,488.

WILMINGTON, February 18—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10 7-16; good ordinary 9; net receipts 147 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,112.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,751; gross —; sales none; exports to Great Britain 667; coastwise 1,005.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10; net receipts 240 bales; gross 543.

Weekly—Net receipts 546; gross 1,726; sales 2,429; to spinners 2,049; stock 15,156; exports to Great Britain 298.

SAVANNAH, February 18—Cotton easy; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9½; net receipts 2,133 bales; gross —; sales 2,700; stock 79,083.

Weekly—Net receipts 13,847; gross 14,015; sales 14,700; exports to Great Britain 2,960; to continent 2,575; coastwise 6,743.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 13,834 bales; gross 14,011; sales 8,500; stock 277,239.

Weekly—Net receipts 57,779; gross 59,928: sales 47,500; exports to Great Britain 31,614; to continent 8,805; to France 11,173; coastwise 8,160.

MOBILE, February 18.—Cotton steady; middlings 11; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 863 bales; gross 884; sales 1,500; stock 50,455.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,313; gross 7,379; sales 1,200; exports to France 3,486; coastwise 3,989.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Cotton steady; middlings 11; net receipts 2 327 bales; shipments 687; sales 3,800; stock 76,132.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,443; shipments 8,381; sales 12,000.

AUGUSTA, February 18.—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9; net receipts 551 bales; shipments 5,000; sales 815.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,932; shipments 5,030; sales 4,964; to spinners none.

CHARLESTON, February 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 2,424 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 67,376.

Weekly — Net receipts 10,785; gross —; sales 9,600; exports to Great Britain 3,880; to continent 2,375; coastwise 4,847.

MONTGOMERY, February 18—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 967 bales; shipments 1,564; stock of 1881, 7,624; 1880, 9,062; sales 1,564.

MACON, February 18—Cotton dull; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 9⅞; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts of the week 1,050 bales; sales 1,136; stock 1881, 8,875; 1880, 3,680; shipments 1,343.

COLUMBUS, February 18—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 9⅞; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 1,368 bales; shipments 2,151; sales 1,684; to spinners 719; stock 20,273.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅛; net receipts of the week 1,350 bales; shipments 2,038; sales 2,069; to spinners none; stock of 1881, 10,744; 1880, 14,610.

SELMA, February 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 11; receipts of the week 730 bales; shipments 869; stock 1881, 7,773; 1880, 5,600.

ROME, February 18—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 1,647 bales; shipments 1,509; stock 8,881.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, February 18, 1881

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—February opened 98, closed 98¼; March opened and closed 98⅛; April opened 99⅛, closed 99. Clear Rib Sides — March opened 8.00, closed 7.95; April opened 8.10, closed 8.05. Mess Pork — March $15.60, closed $15.55; April $15 70, closed $15.77½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 18—Flour—Steady; fancy $6.50; extra family $6.25; family $6.00. Wheat—Chicago—The market ruled steady to-day. March opened and closed 98¼; April opened 99⅛, closed 99. The local market presents no new developments. There is a great demand for spots. Choice white $1.25@$1.26. The future market is attracting some attention. Corn—The receipts to-day are inadequate for the demand, and our merchants are unable to satisfy orders. 70@72c is still quotable. In a few days the railroad troubles will be over and our market will have its usual ample supply. Oats—Feed 55c; choice red rust proof firm at 90@95, and we note a few sales at $1.00. Meal—70@72c; firm and of upward tendency. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, February 18—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.75; family $5.10@$5.65; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $6.25@$6.50; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat, southern quiet; western inactive and firm; southern red $1.13@$1.16; amber $1.20@$1.22; No. 2 western winter red spot and February $1.15⅛; March $1.16⅛@$1.16⅜; April $1.17⅝@$1.17⅞; May $1.17⅝@$1.17⅞. Corn, southern steady; western higher and strong; southern white 53½; yellow 52@53. Oats quiet; western white 41@42; mixed 40.

NEW YORK, February 18—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.20; good to choice extra $5.75@$6.75. Wheat irregular and unsettled closing about ¼c better with a light business; ungraded red $1 11@$1.24. Corn moderately active and rather easier; ungraded 56@58. Oats more active ¼@½c lower: closing firm; No. 3 43@43¼. Hops in fair demand and steady; choice yearlings 14@20.

ST. LOUIS, February 17—Flour steady; triple extra $4.20@$4 40; choice to fancy $4.95@$5.50. Wheat dull and a shade lower: No. 2 red fall $1.01⅞@$1.01½ cash; $1.04⅛@$1.04⅜ April. Corn dull and a shade better 37⅞@38 cash; 39⅜ April. Oats dull; 33⅜@33½ cash; 34¼ May.

CHICAGO, February 18—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 98 bid cash; 99¼ April. Corn steady and in fair demand; 37¾@38⅛ cash; 42⅛@42¼ May. Oats quiet and steady at 29½@30⅛.

LOUISVILLE, February 18—Flour steady; family $3.75@$4.25; A No. 1 $5.00@$5.25; extra $5.25@$5.50; choice to fancy $5.75@$6.25. Wheat steady at $1.00. Corn quiet and firm: No. 2 white 44½. Oats in fair demand: No. 2 white 37½.

CINCINNATI, February 18—Flour strong; family $4.95@$5.10; fancy $5.25@$5.90. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.06. Corn in active demand; No. 2 mixed 42⅛@43. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 35⅛@35¼.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, February 18.—Clear rib sides—The market is of firm tone and the movement of goods is decidedly active. We quote sides 8¾@9; bulk shoulders 6c. Mess pork—Chicago—Market fairly active. March closed $15.55; April $15.77½, a tendency to higher prices. The local speculative feeling has run high during the past week, and business at the exchange has been unusually liberal. The firm position of the Chicago market is attributed to extreme manipulations of speculators, a clique being formed to bull the market. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 11½c; shoulders 6¾c; breakfast bacon, strips, 11½c. Lard—The market displays considerable firmness and prices have been marked up; tierces, leaf, 11¼@11½c; tierces, refined 10⅝c; kegs and cans 11¾@12c.

BALTIMORE, February 18 — Provisions firm; Mess pork, old $15.00; new $16.00. Bulk meats, loose shoulders and clear rib sides, none offering; packed shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8¾. Bacon, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 9¾; hams 11@12. Lard, refined, 10⅝.

NEW YORK, February 18—Pork decidedly higher, closing strong with a very light trade; prime mess $15.50. Middles higher and strong; long and short clear 8.75@8.80. Lard 15@17½ closing weak at 10.62½@10.72½.

CINCINNATI, February 18—Pork active and firm at $15.50@$16.00. Lard higher at 10⅛. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 5; clear ribs 8 15. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 6; clear sides 9.

LOUISVILLE, February 18—Pork firm at $16.00. Lard, none here. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 5 12½; clear sides 8⅛. Bacon firm; shoulders 6: clear sides 9.20. Sugar-cured hams 10@10½.

ST. LOUIS, February 17—Pork higher at $15.75. Lard higher and nominal. Bulk meats higher and firm; shoulders 5; clear sides 8⅛. Bacon higher; shoulders 5⅝; clear sides 8⅞.

CHICAGO, February 17—Pork strong and higher at $15 60. Lard strong and higher at 10⅛. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 5.10; short clear 8.35.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 18—The general market is steady. Coffee—Market firm but quiet; Rio 13⅛@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Steady at quotations; standard A 10¼; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11⅛; powdered 11⅛; white extra C 9¾@9⅞; N. O. sugars firm, but we know no quotable change in prices: off white 9¾@10c; yellow clarified 9@9½; seconds 8½@8¾. Molasses—Black strap, hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—Not as firm but we note a good demand at former prices; fair 50; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls. $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6⅝.

NEW YORK, February 18—Coffee dull and easier; Rio 10⅛@13⅛. Sugar steady; fair muscovado 7⅛; Ilalia 6¾; fair to good refining 7⅛@7¼; refined firm; standard A 8¾. Molasses quiet; New Orleans new crop, 30@50. Rice quiet and steady; Carolina and Louisiana 5⅝@7⅛.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10⅛@12⅞. Sugar dull; A soft 9¼.

CINCINNATI, February 18—Sugar firm; hards 9¾@10½; New Orleans at 7@8.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, February 18.—Market rules quiet Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 35; opium, gum, $7.75@$8.00; quinine $2.75@$3.00; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.00; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.20@$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 65; boiled 70; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.59; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.09; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, February 18.— The market is steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, February 18—Whisky in good demand at $1.05.

BALTIMORE, February 18—Whisky dull at $1.11.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Whisky steady at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS, February 17—Whisky steady at $1.05.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, February 18.—The market is active.

Solid prints	6½
Fancy, new designs	5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	3½@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	5¼
⅞ " " "	6¼
4-4 " sheeting "	7¼
⅞ " drills "	7½
¾ bleached	5½@ 6½
⅞ "	6½@ 9
4-4 "	7½@13
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9
8-oz. " "	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8 @ 9
Cambrics	7
Ticks, mattress	7 @11
" Feather	13 @20
Yarns	$1.00

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 18—Apples—Choice $4 00. Lemons—Messino $4.50@$5.00 per box. Oranges—Scarce and in demand; per barrel $8.00; per 100 $3.00. Cocoanuts — 5c. Pineapple. — None. Bananas — $1.00@$2.00 per bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ℔ box $3.25; new London $3.50; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants — 7½@8. Cranberries — $8.50 per bbl. California Pears—$5.50 per box. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4½; North Carolina 5; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, February 18.—The market is active for all kinds of farming articles. The following prices are current to-day. Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains 40@60. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plowhoes 6½c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Sweed iron 5½c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 5½c; cast steel 15c. Nails, $3.25 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.40. Bar lead 8; shot $2.10.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 18—Eggs—Dull and tending down; 12½c is now the ruling price but a few sales were made at 14c. Butter—Dull with large stock on market; choice yellow rolls in packages of 20 to 25 pounds 20c; lower grades very dull at 10@18c. Dressed Poultry — in good demand; stocks moderate; chickens 10@12½c; turkeys 14c. Irish Potatoes—Scarce $3.50@$3.75. Dried Fruit — Quiet and dull; peeled peaches 10@15c, owing to quality; apples quiet at 2½@3½c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Choice eastern $5.50. Cabbage — 3½@4c. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 40@45c: common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13½@15½c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, February 18.—Cattle—Choice Tennessee 4.50@4.60; medium 3@3½c; Georgia cattle 2½@3½. Shoats — 5@5½c. Sheep — 4½@5c; in good demand and scarce.

CINCINNATI, February 18—Hogs firm; common $4.75@$5.50; light $5.60@$6.15; packing $5.80@$6.20; butchers $6.25@$6.35.

MANTELS SLATE AND IRON **TELS & GRATES**

RANKIN'S PATENT MAKES THE BEST, HOTTEST AND CLEANEST OPEN **FIRE.** C. S. RANKIN & CO. 187 PEARL ST. ... PLUM CINCINNATI OHIO

nov13—d1y wed sat

Plate Glass Agency.

OFFICE DePAUW'S

American Plate Glass Works,

NEW ALBANY, IND., November 19, 1880.

MESSRS. DUCK & CO., Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sirs—Parties in your city are very desirous of having the Exclusive Agency of Plate Glass in your city. We prefer to have you handle it if you will take hold of it and push it.

What say you?

If you will accept the Agency, will sell no one else in your city but yourselves.

Yours, truly,
N. T. DePAUW, Cashier.

We have accepted above and will add that in another letter we have received assurances that such prices will be given as will control this market. CONTRACTORS and others please call on us.

DUCK & CO.,

35 Broad Street.

Wall and Ceiling Papers

We have added to our stock one of the most beautiful, chaste and elegant selections of above goods ever offered to the public. All of the

LATEST PATTERNS,

including Frescoes, French Velvets, and all of the most elegant goods, as well as a full assortment of the Common Papers. Don't fail to see our stock before you purchase.

DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

Georgia Yellow Ochre.

We control the product of the Georgia Ochre Works for the Southern States. It is ground much finer and is a brighter color than Rochelle Ochre. Prices equal to any other market in the U. S. Send for Sample and Price.

DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

OILS

We are headquarters for Lubricating Oils, as we receive them direct from producers on consignment, with orders to sell at best price we can get. We will ship in car lots from point of production, where freight is an object. Our Special Agency for these goods consists of West Virginia or Black Oil, Parafine, Golden Machine and Spindle Oil. We also deal in all kinds of Oils.

DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

d3m thur sat tues

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BREWER'S Lung Restorer

IS THE GREATEST LUNG AND THROAT REMEDY OF THE AGE!

No Opium! No Morphine! No Bromide or Other Deliterious Substance Used in It!

Read the Testimonials.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin and Lamar—Gentlemen: Will you allow me to tell you something in regard to your Brewer's Lung Restorer? Last Monday, a week ago, when at my store in Montgomery county, the following circumstances occurred:

Mrs. James Coleman, while on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Conner, was taken very ill and thought she would die with her old complaint of bronchitis and consumption. There was no physician nearer than Dublin, twenty miles, or Mt. Vernon, fifteen miles. They sent over to the store for something that would give relief. I gave them a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer with the understanding that if it did no good I would not charge them for it. The result was that in fifty-six hours she was able to go home, twenty-one miles away, without the slightest difficulty. I have sold several bottles since on the strength of this wonderful cure. Mr. H. H. McCrimmon bought a bottle and found almost instantaneous relief. The sale of your medicine is a settled thing in this community, as I will warrant it after this. Everybody will hear of the cures made here. Yours truly,

G. H. RATCHFORD, Bartow, Ga.

MACON, GA., August 15th, 1880.

Gentlemen: With great pleasure I certify to the efficacy of that truly excellent preparation, so highly and justly recommended by many, and manufactured by yourselves—Brewer's Lung Restorer. It has indeed proven to be a sovereign remedy in my family. For many months my wife has suffered from weak lungs, and experienced great difficulty in breathing—so much so that she could not sleep at all at night; she also lost her appetite, and in fact her condition was truly alarming. The Lung Restorer having been recommended by several friends, I resolved to get it and test its virtues, which I did, and with the most happy effect. She has taken but two bottles and the result is wonderful. She now experiences no difficulty in breathing, her appetite is good, and she is rapidly regaining her strength, and I am convinced its continued use will effect a permanent cure.

I would, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to all who have weak lungs, as it cannot fail to be of great benefit to all who may give it a trial. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. SIMS.

MACON, GA., 1880.

Gentlemen: You will remember my going to you some time since and getting two bottles of Brewer's Lung Restorer for a friend who was down in bed, hardly able to move, and I promised to let you know its effects. I will say that this gentleman who used it was up in a week's time and looked two hundred per cent better than he had in months, and I hope will be entirely cured of the disease. Yours respectfully,

F. T. ABEL.

MACON, GA.

Dear Sirs: It gives me great pleasure to certify to the merits of Brewer's Lung Restorer, as I have used it and found it all you represented it to be. My lungs were affected to some extent, and I had a hacking cough, often spitting up blood which at times would amount to a hemorrhage, and I became very much frightened at my condition. I bought several bottles of the Brewer's Lung Restorer, and have been entirely cured by its use, and feel satisfied that it is permanent, as I've had no symptoms of the disease since. I am satisfied that this medicine will prove a great blessing to the people. If you would introduce it in the northern states it would make your fortunes. Yours very truly,

HENRY WOOTEN.

MACON, GA.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: My little girl, 8 years old, has been for some time troubled with a severe cough, which physicians pronounced Bronchitis. She slept but little, coughing nearly the entire night, and we had to get up very often to help her out, the cough was so severe. At your solicitation I bought a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer, and she began to to improve at once and has been sleeping nicely ever since and I firmly believe she will be permanently cured. I was very much frightened at her condition not long since, but am now rejoicing at her rapid recovery. Yours truly,

GEO. F. WING.

MACON, GA., March 1, 1880.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Dear Sirs: I had frequent hemorrhage before using Brewer's Lung Restorer, and had been treated by Dr. Crowell Johnson and other skilled physicians without being relieved and after using three bottles of your medicine the hemorrhage was stopped, and have never had one since. I am now in better health than ever before, and feel it my duty to state to the public the effects of your wonderful Consumptive cure on me. Yours truly, MRS. E. G. AVANT.

MACON, GA.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Dear Sirs: I had been troubled for a long time before using Brewer's Lung Restorer, with something like Asthma, and after using only two bottles of your medicine I breathed perfectly free and have felt no symptom of the disease since. I am confident your medicine cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with Asthma. Yours truly.

JOHN D. ROSS.

MACON, GA.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: One bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer cured me of Bronchitis in a week's time. I will want a few more bottles soon. I intend keeping it in my house all the time, as I consider it a valuable medicine.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY G. DAVIS.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Macon, Ga.: Please send me by express another bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer. It is helping me right along, and I think it will cure me. Yours respectfully,

SAM'L B. LESTER,
Augusta, Ga.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

This is to certify that I had Asthma for thirty-five years and used a great many different kinds of medicines. Was treated five years without finding relief. I then used your Lung Restorer and found in it a permanent cure. Very truly yours,

Z J. PARKS.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: My wife had been troubled for several months with Bronchitis, and during that time tried nearly everything imaginable, without the slightest benefit. A friend of hers to whom I mentioned it, told me to get a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer, which I did, and less than one bottle cured her entirely. I will recommend it to all who are similarly affected.

Yours very truly,
ATHAN C. MUNROE.

EAST MACON, October 15th, 1880.

Messrs. Lamar Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: I had been troubled with shortness of breath and Asthma for about seven years and used many remedies without finding relief. One bottle of your Brewer's Lung Restorer cured me permanently. Yours truly, C. C. BALKCOM.

TOOMBSBORO, GA., December, 1880.

I have had lung disease four or five years, using during the time many different remedies, but have derived more real benefit from this one bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer than from all the balance put together. Send me six bottles at once.

H. H. WATKINS.

BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER

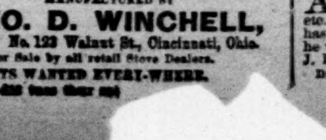
Is entirely vegetable, prepared from the roots and herbs of the forests of Georgia. Contains not a particle of opium, morphine, bromide or anything of the kind. It builds up the sufferer from the first dose.

WHOLESALE BY

Lamar, Rankin & Lamar

and Retail by all Druggists.

SELF-BASTING



PAT. AUG., 1879.

BROILER.

Saves all the Gravy! Bastes While Broiling! Makes no Smoke! Keeps the Fire Bright!

Send One Dollar and get a sample, and ask for quantity price.

MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. D. WINCHELL,

No. 123 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

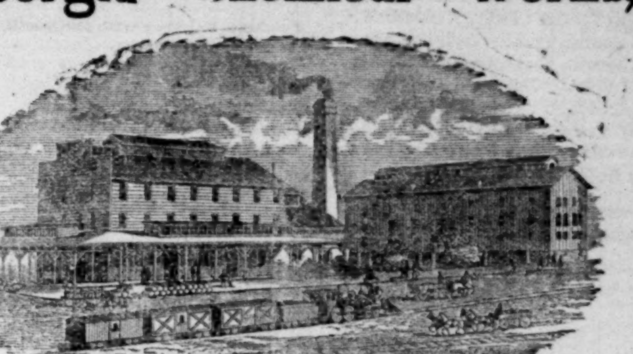
For Sale by all retail Stove Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY-WHERE.

dec3—d... tues thur sat

GEORGIA FERTILIZERS, ETC.

Georgia Chemical Works,



AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

Again offer to their old customers and the public generally who want reliable and uniform FERTILIZERS their well known brands of SUPERPHOSPHATES,

Patapsco Guano, Lowe's Georgia Formula, Grange Mixture, Mastodon Guano,

And their Superior Make of **Acid Phosphate,** for COMPOSTING, analyzing 13 60 to 14 per cent available Phosphoric Acid, and over 2 per cent of Potash. Also, **Sulphuric Acid** from their chambers, at lower figures than it can be laid down if bought out of the State. It is the purpose of the Company to continue as it began, and the assurance is given that no article will be manufactured or sold by them which cannot stand any reasonable test which may be properly applied.

The large and rapidly increasing number of its patrons afford the best evidence of what has been done, and which may reasonably be expected from this HOME manufacture, whose prodcts are used in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and elsewhee.

The Works of the Company, located at Augusta, Georgia, are at all times open to the inspection of the Planters and Farmers of Georgia and adjoining States, and our Superintendent and Chemist, Mr. C. B. F. LOWE, will take pleasure in exhibitinfi the Works and its products. For sale by our Agents, who may be found in the principal Towns and Villages of Georgia and South Carolina, ... to

M. A. STOVALL,

TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, **AUGUSTA, GA.**

b3—d1m

COTTON GINS, MILLS, ENGINES, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

(Southern Depot Penn. Agricultural Works,)

MACON, GEORGIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills,

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

BROWN COTTON GIN

AND PROPRIETORS OF

CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

jan2—d1y

GUANO, FERTILIZERS, ETC.



Guano for 1881.

ACID PHOSPHATE,
High Grade Ammoniated,
PURE BONE MEAL,
Bos Ammoniated,
Cuban Bird Guano,
Baker & Co.'s Ammoniated,
Peruvian Guano,
AGRICULTURAL LIME,
Salt, Chemicals, etc.

All Now in Full Supply and on Best Terms to Clubs. Apply early.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,

27 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

jan92—d&wlm

ROCK AND RYE



THE GREAT AND

APPETIZER---SURE CURE

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.

The most acceptable preparation in the known world. By adding to TOLU ROCK and RYE a little **Lemon Juice,** you have an **excellent Appetizer and Tonic,** for general family use. The immense and increasing sales and the numerous testimonials received daily are the best evidence of its virtues and popularity.

Put up in QUART size Bottle, giving MORE for the money than any article in the market.

CAUTION,--- DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you common Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK and RYE, which is the only MEDICATED article made, the Genuine having a Government Stamp on each bottle.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26th, 1880.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: This compound, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM OF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed in this article in pectoral complaints, while the whisky and syrup constitute an emulsion rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. Compounded according to the formula, it may properly be classed as a **medicinal preparation** under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Other Persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers.

Yours Respectfully, (Signed) GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Sole Agents for Atlanta, who will supply the trade at manufacturers prices.

900 sept18—d1y sat tues thur & wkly eow &

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

E. W. HOLLAND, President. GRANT WILKINS, Manager and Superintendent. ED. HOLLAND, Secretary and Treasurer

GEORGIA IRON WORKS,

LANTA, GEORGIA,

Manufacturers of

RAILS, BAR AND BRIDGE IRON,

FISH PLATES,

SPIKES, BOLTS, HEAVY CASTINGS,

Foundry and General Machine Work.

706 oct30—d6m

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins

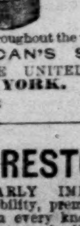
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES NEW YORK.

570 may25—d1awly sat

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A VICTIM OF EARLY IMPRUDENCE, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.

nov5—d1y fri sun wed &wkly

EXECUTOR'S PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSES AND LANDS

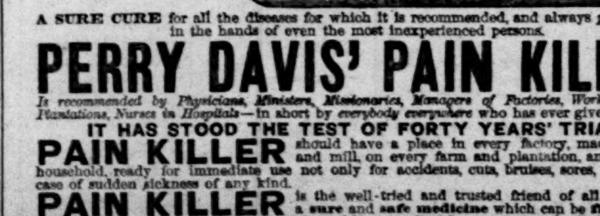
By GEO. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer,

John Lynch's, Deceased, Estate.

THE SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE late John Lynch, advertised in December last to take place in January or February, will take place on Thursday, February 24, 1881, on the premises, according to plats and as can be seen staked and numbered off on the ground. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock a. m. and will be offered at public auction, to the highest bidder, and continue until all are sold. The first to be sold will be that property fronting on Wheat and Foster streets and the Boulevard, containing some 15 acres of land, and divided into 62 lots, all of which are good building sites, and all except some 3 or 4 lots are well elevated and all are a healthy locality and adjacent to the Air-Line Railway Shops. Some four of the lots have cottages on them and rent well and pay a good interest on the investment. Two of the lots have an orchard and vineyard on them, and several of the lots are well shaded with a young natural growth of oak, and among the improved places is the late residence of Mr. John Lynch, 214 Foster street, with a good four room one story frame house on it, a good well of water, shrubbery, shade trees, etc. This property has been sought for frequently by purchasers for the last two years, but owing to Mr. Lynch's illness he could not sell any of it. Now an opportunity is offered to buy. After the sale of this property a vacant lot on the corner of Decatur and Daniel streets will be sold on the premises, and we will then proceed to 51 Ivy street and sell a two and one-half story brick residence with large lot attached. All to be sold to the highest bidder and all the property of John Lynch's, deceased, estate. All sold for the purpose of distribution among the heirs and legatees of this estate. Terms cash.

GEO. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.
JAMES LYNCH, Executor,
PETER LYNCH, Executor,
Executors of the ...tate of John ...ynch, deceased, Atlanta, Ga... ...u ton Co., February 13, 1881.

248 feb13—d...and includ... 924



A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always *perfectly safe* in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, and mill, on every farm and plantation, and in every household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

600 may27—d1y thur sat tues &wky1 eow nx read mat

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks's splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Woodware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturerers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.

jan26—dly above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 7-16; in New York, 11 9-16c; in Atlanta, 11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, cloudy weather with light rains, warmer southwesterly winds, lower barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 18, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pret*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.91	65	73	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.08	65	84	E.	Fresh	.00	Hazy
Corsicana	30.37	36	71	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.15	56	81	N	Brisk	.02	Clear.
Indianola	30.13	58	76	N.	High	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.18	74	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.04	62	94	S.	Fresh	†	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.01	67	84	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.07	67	95	S. W.	Fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.08	63	94	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.14	63	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
† Not enough to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 18, 1881.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.24	45	60	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	30.21	51	65	E.	Fresh	....	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.09	56	68	E.	Fresh	....	Cloudy.
2.31	30.06	58	69	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.94	61	78	S.	Brisk	....	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.91	65	73	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.057	Maximum ther	.65
Mean daily ther	57.2	Minimum ther	.43
Mean daily humid	68.7	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

AT WHOLESALE.
THE "NEW" STEWART.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
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Tin Paris Plaiters.
Young's Improved Plaiters,
Reamers, Journals, Casters, Belts, and other auxiliaries for all machines. Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
july27—d12m pref lo

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
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The Light Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
143 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

000 mar29—dtf

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
Wholesale Jewelers
—AND—
Watch Manufacturers.
Factory and Sales-room,
34 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA.
Send for Catalogue and Prices. jan8—

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., February 18, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Macon circuit	7	Middle circuit	2
Flint circuit	13	Ocmulgee circuit	9
Coweta circuit	4	Brunswick circuit	5
Rome circuit	11	Eastern circuit	7
Cherokee circuit	5	Northern circuit	8
Augusta circuit	9	Atlanta circuit	27

PATULA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Smiley vs. State. Larceny, from Miller. Argued. H. G. Townsend; B. C. Sheffield; Bush & Lyon, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for The State.

No. 2. Lamar, administrator. vs. Sheffield. Ejectment, from Miller. Argued. Fleming & Russell; Warren & Hobbs; V. B. Baughn, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

No. 3. Carter et al. vs. Monroe. Injunction and receiver, from Randolph. Argued. Kennon & Hood; D. A. Vason, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiffs in error. No appearance contra.

MACON CIRCUIT.

Nos. 6 and 7. Lathrop & Co. et al., vs. Price, et al. Injunction, from Bibb. Lyon & Gresham; Blount & Hardeman; Hill & Harris; R. K. Hines; John P. Fort; Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiffs in error. Lanier & Anderson; Whittle & Whittle, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Lyon, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Round trip tickets Atlanta to Memphis February 26, 27 and 28 only $12 20, good to return before March 5.

The Response.

Our last issue contained an account of the deplorable condition of a destitute family at 256 Marietta street, and as might have been supposed the knowledge of the suffering was all that was needed to cause the poor people's wants to be supplied.

Early in the morning the city physician of that ward read the article and in the shortest possible time he had supplied them with what he could control.

Later in the day Messrs. McD. Wilson and McDougal, by their energies, raised and sent the family the following amounts:

Robert H McDougall, $1; M Oglesby, $1; Willis Chisolm, 50c; B Carleton, 25c; Cash, 25c; John Guerin, 25c; G W Bobo, 25c; W A Bonner, 25c; Cash, 50c; G Curby, 25c; Cash, 25c; W C Rockwell, 25c; Cash, 50c; B Powell, 25c; George Dewald, 25c; Robert Clark, 50c; Mr Kirkpatrick, $1; Cash, 25c; Cox, Hill & Thompson, $1; Mark Berry, 50c; J P Chisolm, 50c; D J Croom, 50c; A P Thompson, 50c; T M Clark, 50c; Hallman & Candler, $1; G S Prior, 25c; Cash, 25c; Elam Johnson, 25c; McCravy & Bro, 25c; Hightower & Hallman, flour; Cash, 25c; Cash, 50c; J W Stokes, 25c; G H Sneed, $1; P H Snook, 25c. Total, $15.30.

In addition to the money quite a quantity of groceries was sent them. When did ever the poor ask for Atlanta charity and get a refusal?

The following letter will explain itself in connection with the matter:

ATLANTA, February 18.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Enclosed find $2 which I had appropriated to the Bernhardt performance but did not spend. Please send it to the unfortunate family at 256 Marietta street, and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Kate Claxton.

Boston Herald.

Globe Theater—"Two Orphans."—Few dramas have the picturesque strength of the "Two Orphans," and fewer still are the actresses who can so completely and forcibly portray the sufferings of the central character as Kate Claxton, who, last evening, again appeared before a Boston audience at the Globe theater.

Grand preparation for Mardi Gras at Memphis March 1, 1880. Excursion tickets from Atlanta only $12.20. Tickets not transferrable.

The Inauguration.

Excursion tickets to Washington and return will be sold by the Kennesaw Route to parties desiring to witness the inauguration at very low rates—Civilians $22, Soldiers $18.

Tickets will be sold March 1st, 2d and 3d, good to return until 10th.

Pullman cars leave Atlanta daily at 2:50 p. m. for Washington without change.

If our readers desire further information, address B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent, Atlanta.

Mardi Gras Excursion Tickets to Memphis only $12 20.

THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.

The Members Battling with the Small Pox Question.

At Mayor English's office there was a called session of the city council last night. There were present Alderman Goodwin, presiding, Aldermen Beerman and Lowry, and Councilmen Jones, Beatie, Pinson, Knapp, Barnes, Berkele, Boyd, Buchanan, Johnson and Payne.

Alderman Goodwin stated that the meeting had been called in order to consider a resolution passed during the last session of the council by which the following report was received:

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Council of the City of Atlanta: The following report of the sanitary committee of the board of education was adopted at the meeting of the board of this date:

Your committee on sanitary affairs, having given the question of vaccination thorough consideration, find that, notwithstanding the persistent effort of the board to have the law in regard to vaccination enforced, there are several hundred children in the schools who have not been successfully vaccinated.

We, therefore, recommend that from and after this date no ticket be issued to any child for admission into the schools without first presenting to the superintendent a certificate from a regular practicing physician, known to be such by the superintendent, that the applicant is successfully vaccinated.

We further recommend that the children now in school be notified through the superintendent that between the 10th of February and 1st of March next a committee of physicians appointed by the board of education will visit each school and personally examine each pupil and ascertain who not are successfully vaccinated, and that all such, when reported to superintendent, will be furnished by him a written suspension order notifying the parent or guardian the cause of such suspension, and that the pupil so suspended will not be readmitted until a certificate of a regular practicing physician is presented certifying to the successful vaccination of the applicant; further that those children who may be absent when said examination is made, will be required to present a certificate from one of the examining committee of successful vaccination before they will be permitted to re-enter the schools.

We further recommend that the board request of his honor, the mayor and general council, to require the city physicians to perform the duties herein specified.

E. J. ROACH,
J. W. ENGLISH.

On motion of Mayor English, the superintendent was authorized and directed to see to the rigid enforcement of the regulations contained in the above report.

Hon. D. A. Beatie will please present the foregoing to the honorable, the mayor and council, and request such action on their part as may be necessary. Very respectfully,

W. F. SLATON,
Secretary Board of Education.

After its reading Alderman Goodwin said that several families had protested against the examination being made in school and wished the council to pass a resolution permitting the family physician to make the examination and furnish the scholar with a certificate.

Councilman Beatie discussed vaccination and related the opposition with which the subject had met heretofore. The speaker thought the language of the resolution sufficiently plain and thought no one would object to an examination by the family physician.

Councilman Payne in a mild manner objected to the enforcement of the resolution if it required an examination at school. He thought the certificate of the family physician sufficient.

Councilman Pinson supported the resolution. He said that he was informed that only about one hundred school children in Atlanta were vaccinated.

Alderman Lowry thought that the resolution as passed at the last meeting the only solution of the question.

Councilman Berkele desired to know whether or not Dr. Mary Walker could not be procured to examine the young ladies unwilling to submit to the tenor of the resolution.

Alderman Beermann moved a reconsideration of the action of the council relative to this question at the last meeting.

The motion to reconsider was debated generally, when Councilman Jones moved to suspend the rules in order to hear from Dr. Robert Westmoreland upon the subject under consideration. This motion prevailed and Dr. Westmoreland elucidated vaccination to the satisfaction of the council.

Upon the motion to reconsider the vote stood five for reconsideration six against reconsideration.

A motion to adjourn then prevailed.

Literary.

THE CONSTITUTION inadvertently omitted mention yesterday of the literary entertainment at the Markham house Thursday night. The programme was choice and the audience which assembled in the dancing room enjoyed the entertainment greatly. The programme was as follows:

Hear Our Prayer.....Abbot
Miss Cady, Mr. Toy and Mr. Cady.
Violin solo—Souvenir de Selini.....Artol
Professor Freyer.
Reading.....Mr. Allen
Sage Conversation—
Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Smythe and Mrs. Walker.
Piano solo—Fantaise Impromptu.....Chopin
Miss Hahr.
Song.....Is it a Dream?
Mrs. Snook.
Recitation.....Judge Twiggs

The ladies who had the affair in charge experienced many disappointments, but succeeded admirably despite them all. Judge Twiggs who was expected to contribute a recitation to the evening's entertainment was unable to attend, and Mr. Sam Bradley who was expected to lend the magic of his touch to the evening's enjoyment was called away. Mr. Bradley's place was admirably filled by Miss Hahr, who since her removal to Atlanta from South Carolina has risen rapidly to a high position in the estimation of our lovers of really fine music. Miss Hahr is quite young and is destined to acquire a still greater popularity than that which she now enjoys.

Mrs. Fisher took Mr. Toy's place in the first trio. The singing of Mrs. Snook was greatly enjoyed, as was the reading of a selection from Othello by Mr. Allen. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Walker pleased the audience with their "conversation," and the violin playing of Mr. Freyer was, of course, good. The ladies return thanks to Messrs. Huff & Brown for the use of the hall.

St. Philip's Church.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I noticed a local item in your issue of Saturday, the 12th inst., under the head of "St. Philip's Church," in which the entire credit is given to "Mr. John Moser," who was a partner of mine, for the planning and architectural designs of the "Moore & Marsh building," and also "a residence for Mr. John H. Inman."

The facts in this case are these: Mr. Moser was taken into the firm of Fay & Bruyn the latter part of 1879 that he might facilitate our office work, he being a ready draftsman. This entire work as mentioned above was effected through the united aid and counsel of each member of the firm, viz: Calvin Fay, DeWitt Bruyn and John Moser. This is simply in the interest of fair play.

CALVIN FAY, Architect.
ATLANTA, Ga., February 17, 1881.

Humpty Dumpty at a Fire.

A few days ago Captain Dunlap, of the West Point road, brought the Humpty Dumpty troupe up to Atlanta. When the train was standing at the water tank two miles this side of LaGrange, the house of a Mrs. Ragsdale, near by, was discovered in flames. Forgetting their occupation and the cars, the troupe rushed forth, and whilst Captain Dunlap held the train they extinguished the fire, and thus added another item to their programme.

United States Commissioner's Court

Mark Stevenson was before Judge Smith yesterday on a charge of perjury. He was committed to jail in default of a bond of $750.

Dubon Foutes, charged with the removal of distilled spirits on which the tax had not been paid, gave bond for his appearance.

James Jenks, charged with a violation of revenue laws was discharged.

Washington's Birthday.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the annual celebration of Washington's birthday by the Literary society at Emory college, Oxford, Ga. M. Callaway, Jr., of Georgia, is orator for the Few society, and P. H. Lorett, of Georgia, for the Phi Gamma society. The invitation is a model of beauty.

Gone to Florida.

Mr. John Jones, one of Atlanta's most promising young attorneys, left yesterday for Orlando, Florida, where he will engage in the practice of his profession. Mr. Jones, in addition to being one of Atlanta's most favored sons, is entitled to the respect and esteem of all with whom he meets.

Only a Slight Blaze.

About 3 o'clock yesterday evening the roof of an out-house on Dr. Goldsmith's premises, 61 N. Pryor street, was found to be on fire. The alarm was immediately sounded, but before the fire department responded the flames were extinguished by the free use of water from the well. Damage only slight.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Mens' fine shoes. New stock just in at Mark Berry's. 1t

—Seventeen bridges in Cobb county were washed away by the recent freshet.

—New goods arriving daily at the Boss Shoe store of Mark Berry. 1t

—Dodgin's mill, on Nickajack creek, was washed away by the freshet. The mill had been standing thirty years.

—I have the boss line of gents' fine congress gaiters, button boot and low quarter shoes. The celebrated B. B. B's only at Mark Berry's. 1t

—Professor J. M. Allen will deliver a lecture at the hall of the Red Men, corner Marietta and Broad streets, on Spiritualism and philosophical subjects.

—Rachael Hall and Jim Lewis were yesterday before Judge Rhea for trial upon a warrant charging them with adultery. The decision will be delivered to-day.

—A horse attached to a sulky ran away on the boulevard yesterday, starting at Decatur street and running to Augier's spring. No damage was done to anything except the sulky.

—The physicians of Ransom Montgomery, the old colored man who fell and broke his leg on Foundry street several days ago, have discovered that one of his ribs was also broken in the fall.

—General F. D. Sewall, chief of special agents, passed through the city to-day enroute to Washington. He has been on an inspecting tour through the southern states, in the interest of the internal revenue service.

—The best yet. The Atlanta Milk company, 129 Whitehall street, keep the creamiest milk and the sweetest golden butter we have seen. Their arrangements are perfect and you can always depend on getting what is good from this firm.

—W. S. Wilson & Bro. are receiving plenty of good lump coal now and you will do well to lay in a good supply while the weather and streets are good. Remember March is generally a cold month, so come and buy and avoid a rush. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. S. Wilson & Bro. 1t

—Professor L. Marcuse, the celebrated Chiropodist of New York, has been in the city the past two weeks. He begs to inform his friends and customers that he has had so much to do that he has been unable to see all of them. He can be found at the Markham for a day or two longer. We recommend him as an [illegible] chiropodist to all suffering with corns [illegible] and ingrow ing nails. 1t

A BEER GARDEN SHOT.

A Lively Affair Among "the Boys."

The last issue of THE CONSTITUTION contained a brief announcement of the shooting of one Sparks at Wolf's beer garden. The lateness of the hour at which the news reached the city and the meagre reports heard rendered anything like a particularizing account utterly impossible, but soon after the paper was put to press the full details were gathered.

Thursday night there was a big ball at this famous resort, given by one of Atlanta's "sporting ladies" to her many companions in sin. In addition to the girls, many of "the boys" went out to enjoy the open-hand hospitality extended them.

For quite a while everything passed off quietly, but after several kegs of Wolf's beer had been opened, some of the boys began hunting for a fight. Among these was Jim Brown, and soon he found one willing to satisfy him.

As to the origin of the difficulty between them there are many conflicting stories, but it is generally conceded that Brown advanced upon a man from Greenville, S. C., and without any apparent provocation slapped him in the face and called him several titles not relishable. This brought on a rough-and-tumble between the two, but after several licks had been passed they were separated, when immediately two pistol shots were heard to ring out through the room. The noise made by the revolver had a magical effect upon the limbs of the crowd and an indiscriminate scatter was the result. For several minutes there was quite a stampede and when quiet was resumed it was found that Sparks, who was in no way connected with the difficulty, had been wounded in the face. The ball struck the side of the cheek and cutting through made quite an ugly though in no way dangerous wound.

Further investigation developed the fact that one of the pistol balls fired had passed so close to a girl's neck that a mark was left, though the skin was not broken. This, of course, broke up the ball.

After these facts had been ascertained a warrant charging Brown with an assault with intent to murder was sworn out, and upon this the accused was duly arrested, and after a slight delay, taken before Judge Tanner for a preliminary trial.

Only two witnesses were introduced. The first, Mr. Sparks, testified that he was at the ball. He did not hear Mr. Brown quarreling with any one. Did not see him have a pistol, but heard the reports made by a pistol and felt a slight tinge on his cheek and found that he was shot. Could not say who fired the pistol. He and Brown were good friends.

Mr. Rhinehardt, the other witness, was also at the ball, but did not see Brown have a pistol, but thought he heard the reports.

Mr. Brown then stated that he remembered nothing of the transaction whatever, and denied the shooting. As will be readily seen, the evidence would not warrant Brown's detention and he was accordingly released. Sparks's wound is exceedingly slight.

Greatly Improved.

Since Mr. L. W. Scoville has assumed personal control of the Kimball there has been a marked change in the administration of affairs. Everything has advanced from good to perfect, and to-day this first-class house stands without a rival. The traveling public seem to realize this fact, for during the past week an average of one thousand meals per day has been served.

Revenue Work.

Yesterday Collector Clark received notice of the arrest of J. P. Simmons and the capture of a copper still and the destruction of 800 gallons of beer by Deputy Collector Murray, in Lumpkin county.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Charles Hill's infant child died Wednesday last.

—Mrs. S. K. Johnson is in the city visiting Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, No. 1 Forest avenue.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—Hon. Willis Hawkins, Americus.
—J. M. Lace and wife, Covington.
—S. L. Sword and wife, Michigan.
—H. S. Acker, advance agent of Miles Juvenile opera company.
—The following eminent lawyers from Macon: R. F. Lyon, John L. Hardeman, A. L. Whittle, Joseph H. Hall, Samuel H. Jamison.

AT THE KIMBALL.

—J. F. Cox, LaGrange.
—R. E. Mann, Madison.
—M. P. Reese, Washington, Ga.
—George M. Nolan, McDonough.
—J. Park Alexander and wife, F. Shunacher and wife, M. W. Henry and daughter, Miss Helen B. Alexander, Adolph Shunacher, Akron, Ohio.

Charleston and Charlotte.

Charlotte Observer.

The very latest railroad talk is that concerning a projection of the Camden branch of the South Carolina railroad to Charlotte, with a view to connecting here with the Virginia Midland system, and thus giving Charleston another connecting line to the north. It may never be built, or if so not for years, but as one of the possible contingencies of railroad development, often so sudden because dependent upon unforeseen conditions, it must not be overlooked. The distance to be covered to reach the South Carolina railroad connection at Camden, is only about 80 miles, possibly less than this by direct line. The Virginia Midland extension once completed to Charlotte or to a Charlotte connection, this distance would hardly be an obstacle, provided the Virginia Midland people and the immense corporations which is understood to back them, desire a connection with a South Carolina port. Charleston wants the road, and as her facilities for handling cotton—for shipping and spinning it—increase, as they surely must, this need will become more urgent. The tendency to hold the staple in the south is strengthening, and with it the fear of competition which attracts it to the New England factories is diminishing; hence a readiness to risk such competition as such a railroad will bring, so far as Charleston is concerned. With such a line the Virginia midland would not be dependant wholly upon the Air-Line, but could with comparatively small expense acquire access to a valuable territory and secure important connections.

Considerations of this sort and such as are suggested by these render us reluctant to believe that the Virginia Midland would endeavor to secure a connection with the Atlania and Charlotte Air-Line at any other point than Charlotte. It is difficult to believe that the policy which induced the projection of this connection, involving a very considerable expense, will prove so short-sighted as to overlook collateral advantages such as those suggested, which would be appreciated by a direct connection with an acknowledged railroad center.

As the country increases in population and developes her resources, more railroads will be built. Local aid can be readily secured, but never so readily as when the proposed lines follow the natural drift of trade; and this drift is towards the larger towns.

SALE OF A ROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure made in the case of V. R. Tommey, the Atlanta rolling mill company, et al., plaintiffs against the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad company, et al., defendants, in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, December term, 1880, the road will be sold at public auction on the first Monday in April, in the city of Spartanburg, South Carolina. The organization of this company was effected at Hendersonville, North Carolina, on the 31st of July, 1874, by the consolidation of the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad, of South Carolina and the Greenville and French Broad railroad, of North Carolina, the Hon. C. G. Memminger, of Charleston, being president, and E. J. Aston, of Asheville, vice president.

The object of the enterprise was not only to open to their natural market an outlet for the products of the mountain district penetrated by the road, but to complete a link in the project of 1836—the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston railroad—for connecting the great business centers of the Ohio valley with the seaboard.

The Snow Fall.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Since 8 o'clock this evening nearly five inches of snow have fallen, and still is coming at the rate of an inch or two an hour. It is compact and lies where it falls, and will prove a great hindrance to railroad and foot travel, coming as it surely does upon heavy snows, which have covered the ground almost without interruption since the middle of last November. This heavy fall of snow is quite remarkable and noteworthy. The air is cool and crip, with no signs of a thaw.

Ready to Fight.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Patrick Houlihan offered last evening to match Paddy Ryan, of Troy, the champion of America, to fight any man in the world for $3,000 against $2,500, and the challenge has been accepted by the proprietors of a sporting paper in behalf of an unknown. A forfeit of $100 each was posted and articles of agreement will be drawn up on the 26th inst.

Horribly Mutilated.

PATERSON, N. J., February 18.—The mutilated body of an unknown man, about 50 years of age, was found on the Erie track, a short distance south of this city, this morning. The remains were scattered for a long distance on the track and frozen, but nothing to prove the identity. It is thought they are those of a passenger on the through train, who had fallen from the platform unnoticed.

Richardson's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Colonel Richardson, of Mississippi, the largest planter and wealthiest man in the south, and commissioner from his state to the world's fair in 1883, is here on his return home from New York. He says the fair will be a success, that plenty of money will be provided, all the commissioners having agreed to subscribe one thousand dollars each if necessary.

Colonel Ryan's Escape.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Ex-Chief of Police James Sweeney, of Wheeling, West Va., sent by the governor of that state to arrest Paddy Ryan, the Troy prize-fighter, has returned from Albany. He does not hesitate to attribute the arrest of Ryan to the sympathy and connivance of the Albany police with the offender.

An Editor Wounded.

[illegible] February 18.—J. Marsh, editor of [illegible] Indiana, was mortally [illegible] Williams, a printer.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
Have Just Received of Mr. Johnson, purchaser, who is now in Market.
Satin DeLyon, Satin Soura.
Also, a beautiful lot of
New Design Carpets!
OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT
Full of many NEW STYLES. All of our Shoes guaranteed to give full satisfaction.
LARGE LOT EMBROIDERIES JUST RECEIVED.
Dry Goods, Carpet and Shoe Departments at all Times Complete.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

An Address by Mr. Shaw—The Coercion Bill.

LONDON, February 18.—The manifesto issued by William Shaw, home rule member of parliament for county Cork, is addressed to Right Rev. John McCarthy, Catholic bishop of Clogher. It reviews the course pursued by the Irish parliamentary party since he, Mr. Shaw, had the leadership, and condemns the programme adopted by that party, which he declares has been marked out for it across the Atlantic. Mr. Shaw continues: I can understand and respect the revolutionist, but despise and condemn the mongrel that talks bluster, hints at physical force, slinking away at the first hint of danger, leaving the poor people he has fooled helpless in the hands of an enraged class and government.

The Daily Telegraph this morning says: As soon as the new rules announced by the speaker of the house of commons yesterday, were thoroughly comprehended, a large section of conservatives and liberals came to the conclusion that no arbitrary suppression of the committee could be permitted, and that a strong effort must be made to prevent such course.

A dispatch from Paris to the Times says that Mr. Parnell told Victor Hugo that though an Irish insurrection would be legitimate, the league discouraged such an attempt as the Irish are unarmed.

The Globe this evening announces that, though no resolution was put to the meeting of the conservative party at the Carlton club to-day, a very general opinion prevailed that the new rules of the house of commons are unnecessarily stringent, and it was understood that the feeling against them on the part of the bulk of the conservatives would be respectfully represented to the speaker by Sir Stafford Northcote.

In the house of commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote rose amidst conservative cheers and said that many of his party, although approving Mr. Gladstone's motion would be embarrassed by the new rules of the house. He then cited the points of the new rules announced yesterday. The speaker said he would defer his reply until the next sitting of the house. This is doubtless the outcome of to day's meeting at the Carlton club. The house in the committee then resumed the consideration of the protective bill. Mr. Playfair, deputy speaker, ruled that a number of amendments were inadmissable, particularly the amendments by each home-rule member proposed to except his particular constituency from the operation of the act. The first clause of the bill was then adopted by a vote of 302 to 44.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

While the house was in the committee on the protection bill Mr. Parnell said he was followed by two detectives during his stay in Paris, and that if the government desired to arrest him under the bill Lord Cowper had only to declare on the report of those detectives that he was reasonably suspected, without informing him, how, when and where the suspicion arose.

Mr. Dwyer Gray, home-rule member for Carlow county moved an amendment providing that no member of parliament be imprisoned during the sitting of parliament without the consent of the house.

Mr. Gladstone denied that there was any ancient privilege of the members with regard to criminal offenses. He said it would be impolitic and unconstitutional to make the house judge of the grounds of suspicion against any of its members.

Mr. Gray's amendment was then rejected.

On motion of Mr. Gray an amendment was inserted requiring an announcement of the arrest of any member to be communicated to the house. An amendment to exclude women and children from the operation of the act was rejected by a vote of 230 to 40.

Mr. Parnell has consented to speak at the land league meeting in Ciara, King's county, on Saturday.

General Colley telegraphs that General Wood will return to Pietermaritzburg to superintend the march and formation of further reinforcements.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

A dispatch from Newcastle to the Daily News says: General Sir Evelyn Wood occupied commanding positions on Tuesday night under cover of darkness and the troops advancing on Wednesday were thus protected.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Lunday river says the Boers fired on General Sir Evelyn Wood and his escort, but without result, during advance.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BLOENFOUTEEN, February 18.—At the opening of the Orange Free State volksraad President Braus made a pacific speech. The prevalent opinion here is that the majority of the volksraad will vote in favor of observing strict neutrality between the Transvaal and British. A long document signed by Soubert, the Boer commander, is published here, setting forth the grievances of the Boers.

CALCUTTA, February 18.—An envoy from the ameer of Afghanistan has arrived at Peshawur, en route to Calcutta on a mission to the Indian government. It is reported from Candahar that the division from the ameer's army, consisting of four regiments of infantry and one thousand cavalry, has arrived at Ghusnia. The news has caused a great sensation.

General Foreign News.

LONDON, February 18.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says: In consequence of Russia's advance on Herst by the river and valley, Ayoob Khan has declared war against the ameer and has already occupied Maimund.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The election of Herr von Goster, yesterday, as president of the reichstag, is the first instance where an official connected with the ministry has been chosen for the office.

PARIS, February 18.—The press bill, as passed yesterday by the chamber of deputies, contains an amnesty clause applying to all connections except for obscenity.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 18.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Standard, says that the circular to the provincial governments, adopted by the council of ministers, explaining the policy of the new cabinet, denies the report that Spain desires to pursue an ambitious policy in Europe.

Special dispatch to The Constitution

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 18.—It is stated that Russia has proposed to the powers that Crete be ceded by Greece instead of the territory in Epirus alloted to her by the conference.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18.—The latest official dispatch from General Skobeleff dated Bami, February 16, reports a rapid continuance in the pacification of the country. Agence Russe states that General Skobeleff has reached Krasnavodsk on his return to Russia, and that he never intended advancing on Merv.

ATHENS, February 18.—The chamber of deputies has finally passed the bill for the organization of the National Guard.

LONDON, February 18.—The death is announced of Lord William Pitt Lennox, son of the fourth duke of Richmond, in his 82d year. He was well known as an author.

BERLIN, February 18.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia, in replying to a parliamentary inquiry, has signified her willingness to send a representative to the international monetary conference.

A Paper Mill On Fire.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—At 5 o'clock last evening the new Franklin paper mill at Hamilton, the property of Lewis Snyder's Sons, caught fire and the building and machinery were totally destroyed. Estimated loss, $35,000; insurance, $25,000.

The Electric Light.

DENVER, February 18.—The city council last night accepted the proposition of C. C. Ruthroof and others for lighting the entire city with Brush electric light for two years at $14,000 per annum.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The stock market was strong and buoyant and an advance of ¾ to 1⅝ per cent was recorded, but at the first board a somewhat free selling movement caused a decline of ¼ to 4¼ per cent, latter in Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans; Denver and Rio Grande Pacific Mail and Canada Southern being also prominent in the decline. Late in the afternoon the market became feverish and unsettled and in the final sales prices took a downward turn and the closing quotations showed a decline ranging from ⅛ to 3¼ per cent, latter in Reading; Pacific Mail, New York Central, Northern Pacific preferred, New Jersey Central, Kansas and Texas, Canada Southern, Texas Pacific, Iron Mountain, and Delaware and Hudson being also conspicuous in the decline. The transactions aggregated 599,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	106	Preferred	126¾
Ga 7s mortg'e	110	Delaware & Lack	126
Ga do gold	116	N. Jersey Central	108⅝
Louisiana consols	63	Reading	70
North Carolina	34½	Ohio & Miss	45
N Carolina new	20½	Mobile & Ohio	23¾
Funding	12½	Hannibal & St Joe	59¾
Special tax	8	St. L. & San Fran	46
Tennessee	52¾	do Preferred	67¾
Tennessee new	52¾	do first preferred	97
Virginia 6s	30	Union Pacific	122¾
Virginia new	30	Houston & Texas	71
Consolidated	113	Pacific Mail	59⅝
Deferred	*15¾	Adams Express	132
Panama	228	Wells & Fargo	118
Fort Wayne	113	American	69¼
Chicago & Alton	144	United States	56¼
Harlem	200	Consolidated coal	40
Michigan Central	117¼	Quicksilver	15
St. Paul	*114¼	Preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	148⅝	Chicago & N.W.	130[illegible]
Erie	49	do. Preferred	[illegible]
Lake Shore	129¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	[illegible]
Illinois Central	134¾	do. Preferred	[illegible]
N., C. & St. L.	87½	Memphis & Cha.	[illegible]
Louis'e & Nash	93¾	Rock Island	[illegible]
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	130	Western Union	[illegible]

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
228 sep18—dly un dam boy a co

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
WE WILL CONTRACT FOR
PLANTING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PLACES
—WITH—
Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery,
OR WILL DELIVER THEM ON THE GROUND.
Our Stock of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBBERY is the LARGEST in the SOUTH. Some Large Trees for immediate effect.
Our Stock of ROSES is very Extensive and we make Planting of ROSARIES a Specialty.
A few Blooming Plants of CAMELLIA JAPONICA.
European Linden, Silver Maple, Tulip Poplar for Street Trees.
Now is the time for Spring Planting of Fruit and Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb, etc.
Descriptive Catalogues Free. M. COLE & CO.,
ATLANTA NURSERIES, Atlanta, Georgia.
Connected with city by Telephone.
255 feb13—d1w &wky1t 4thp top col

I HAVE ABOUT THREE HUNDRED PAIRS OF ZIEGLER'S SAMPLE SHOES, ALL DIFFERENT SORTS & SIZES, WHICH I WILL SELL FROM 25 CENTS TO $2.00 A PAIR LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES. CALL EARLY TO-DAY AND GET A BARGAIN.
MARK BERRY.

JOHN RYAN
WILL DEMORALIZE THE SHOE MARKET TO-DAY IN THE BARGAINS THAT HE WILL OFFER IN THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES BOUGHT OF HIGH & HERRIN.

Items of Interest

JOHN KEELY
Offers the following attractions for the coming week which will be found to excel.
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
10,000 yards new and beautiful Spring Prints, 5 cents; good goods which sell everywhere at 7 and 8 cents.
20 cases best brands Bleached Domestics at less price than ever before.
1,250 yards beautiful spring figured Dress Goods in new solid shades, 12½ cents per yard. Beautiful goods for the price.
1,780 yards new and beautiful Spring Fabrics, 20 cents per yard, always sold heretofore at 35 cents per pard.
2,350 yards of the choicest solid colored figured Dress Goods; made at 25 cents per yard; perfect gems.
Novelties in Spring Dress Goods for over-suits, trimming, etc,, embracing some lovely styles.
1,000 new black Lace Scarfs just opened.
1,200 new white Lace Scarfs, lovely goods.
30,000 yards of the finest and cheapest Hamburg Edgings ever offered in Atlanta.
New Spring Hosiery!
New Spring Gloves.
Exclusive sale of Foster's Celebrated Kid Glove, fastened with hooks instead of buttons; a superb article in all sizes and colors, in 2, 3 and 5 hooks.
A superb line of Ladies' Made Up Underwear in the very choicest styles; lock-stitch sewing, and displaying the most beautiful work.
BARGAINS
700 Ladies' Percale Suits and Wrappers at $1 each; goods which cost from $2.50 to $3 each to make up.
7,000 yards best quality Fall Calicoes, 5 cents per yard, selling everywhere else at 8 cents.
1,200 yards good Sea Island, 5 cents per yard.
1,000 large size Parasols to be given away cheap.
I have 70 Cloaks left, which the public can get at prices merely nominal.
1,000 yards good black Gros Grain Silks, 50 cents per yard, worth 85 cents anywhere.
Better grade of Silks proportionately low, besides the best line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes and Slippers to be found in the trade. No job lots of trash Shoes. No shoddy goods. No paper soled stuff admitted into the stock.
Every pair guaranteed, at
John Keely's

Wonderful
Bargains
WILL BE OFFERED
To-Day
BY
JOHN RYAN
IN THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Boots & Shoes
BOUGHT OF MESSRS. HIGH & HERRIN RECENTLY FOR CASH.
BUY A PAIR OF SHOES FROM MARK BERRY TO-DAY AND SAVE MONEY AND TROUBLE. THE LARGEST AND MOST STYLISH STOCK IN THE CITY.

DO NOT BUY
A PAIR OF SHOES
UNTIL YOU SEE THE BARGAINS JOHN RYAN IS OFFERING IN THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES BOUGHT OF HIGH & HERRIN.
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
I offer my entire stock of Millinery, Fancy and Hair Goods at and below cost. Extra inducements will be offered in Bonnets and Hats.
MRS. A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
—AND FINE—
SILVERWARE
At bottom prices. A. F. PICKERT,
dec5-dtf4thp No. 5 Whitehall St.

THERE WILL BE A
Big Rush
TO-DAY AT
JOHN RYAN'S
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
BARGAINS
THAT HE IS OFFERING IN THE STOCK OF SHOES BOUGHT OF HIGH & HERRIN.

Kingsland & Ferguson
Manufacturing Co.



SAW-MILLS.
We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price latter, without saw, $200. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE-MACHINES, CORDWOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW-MILL SUPPLIES. Send for circulars.
Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
dec21—d3m

Kendrick, Carter & Eckford
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
Window Shades, Cornices,
Lace Curtains, Rugs & Mats
LAMBREQUINS AND PAPER DECORATIONS.
50 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA. KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.
—d3m 4thp top col

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881—130th Monthly Drawing.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.
ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.
It never scales or postpones.
Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.
For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail. Addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 319 Broadway, New York
Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
feb8—d&wky1tmar8 top col nx rd mat

29th
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
Commonwealth Distribution Co.
AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the city of Louisville, on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1881!
These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.
This is a special act, and has never been repealed.
The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the
FEBRUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
Remit Money or Bank Draft in letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building Louisville, Ky., or T. J. COMMERFORD, 212 Broadway, New York.
00 feb2—d4w tues thur sa&2w1 st&

Willard Hotel Lottery Postponed
TO APRIL 7, 1881.
FOR A FULL DRAWING
THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE AT LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.
LIST OF PRIZES:

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One Set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
AMOUNTING TO	$369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves, $4; Quarters, $2.
Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, Registered Mail. Responsible agents wanted at all points. For particulars giving full information and for tickets, address W. C. D. WHIPS,
WILLARD HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY,
jan25—d1m tues thur sat then d2taw tues thur tilapr6 &wky9w

Huckins' SOUPS
TOMATO, MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, JULIENNE, PEA, MACARONI, BEEF, VERMICELLI SOUP AND BOUILLI, CHICKEN, MUTTON BROTH, CONSOMME, OKRA, MULLACATAWNEY, GREEN TURTLE, TARRAPIN. Also, Irish Stew, Haricot of Mutton, Stewed Calves' Head, Tomatoe Sauce, etc. In quart cans, rich, perfectly seasoned, and require only to be heated. Prepared by J. H. W. HUCKINS, who was for over 15 years chef-de-cuisine of the leading hotel of Boston. Leading grocers sell them. dec11—d1aw1yw sat 4th p

Circular No. 12.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION,
ATLANTA, GA., February 9, 1881.

The injunction granted in the circuit court of the United States in the case of George H. Tilley vs. Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company et al, having been dissolved, the following order has been passed by the Commission, viz:

1. The relations of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad to the Commissioners' "Standard" Tariff, are hereby made the same as those of the Macon and Brunswick railroad and the Savannah and the Southwestern Railroad Divisions of the Central Railroad, as published in Circular number Ten.

2. The Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad is placed in Passenger Class A of Circular number Eleven.

R. A. BACON, Secretary. JAMES M. SMITH, Chairman.
feb10—1aw4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 8, 1881.—Emma J. Prince, administrator of the estate of Reuben Prince, deceased, has applied for letters of dismission:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
jan9—d1aw8m

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 8, 1881.—C. T. Watson has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Charles D. Tuller, Fannie C. Tuller, Julia A. Tuller and Lela L. Tuller, minors:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
jan9—d1am3m

GEORGIA, FULTON COUTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 8, 1881.—Mick Mitchell and Henry Harrison, executors of the will of John Alexandert deceased, have applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicants as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
jan9—d1aw8m

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 4th, 1881.—Marshall J. Clarke, guardian of the property, in said state, of Alfred B. Merriam, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

This is, therefore, to notify all pers[illegible] concerned to file their objections, if any the[illegible] within the time prescribed by law, else [illegible] be granted said applicant as applied [illegible]

W. L. [illegible] [illegible]ry.
feb5—d1aw4w

MARSHAL'S SALES, MARCH, 1881—WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1881, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the City Marshal, to satisfy fi fas issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax and pavement tax for 1880: levied this fi fa on city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing half of an acre, more or less, on Mills, Alexander and Williams streets, adjoining the property of Payne, being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia; levied on as the property of E H Cochran to satisfy a Tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x50 feet, more or less, on Crumley and Werner streets, adjoining Wild and Dorsey; mayor and council vs Green Dorsey, Jr; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Crew and Clarke streets, adjoining Dodson and Hurd sen; mayor and council vs Mrs M E Langley; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hull street, adjoining Peel and Clement; mayor and council vs Mrs W J Langston; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 43, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Foster and Wheat streets, adjoining —; mayor and council vs Charles Pope; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 86, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Humphries and R streets, adjoining Johnson; mayor and council vs Mary Wandt; for city tax 1880.

PAVEMENT TAX SALE.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acres, more or less, on Jenkins street, adjoining Markwalter and Black; mayor and council vs Mrs E M Botsford, agent for minor children; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less on Peachtree street, adjoining Goldsmith and Langston; mayor and council vs [illegible]; Fowler, agent, levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x135 feet, more or less, on Windsor and Jones streets, adjoining Smith and Fuller; mayor and council vs Judge W Fuller; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Windsor street, adjoining J W Fuller; mayor and council vs Mrs L C Haralson; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining Baldwin and Burkhardt; mayor and council vs Mrs Alice Hughes; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 60 feet by 122 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, adjoining Newton and Taylor; mayor and council vs Mrs Julia Knight; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 80x100 feet, more or less, on Mitchell street, adjoining Cannon; mayor and council vs Peter Lynch; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Pryor street, adjoining Kurht and Jack; mayor and council vs Mrs E Mann; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Houston and Collins streets, adjoining Orme and Yarbrough; mayor and council vs Thomas Nunan; Levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property on Houston street.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Jenkins and Calhoun streets, adjoining Black and Smith; mayor and council vs W H Roach; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Peachtree and Peachtree streets, adjoining B H Hill, Jr; mayor and council vs J Edgar Thompson, trustee, levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of said property.

W. H. HOLCOMBE, City Marshal.
feb1 d1aw4w

SALE BY THE CITY OF ATLANTA, OF real estate in the city, purchased for city tax. Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the legal hours for sheriff's sales, on the first Tuesday in March, 1881, the real estate mentioned below which has been purchased by the city at tax sales by the marshal of the city for tax, and which has been held by the city for one year under such purchase, and which is now to be sold by the tax committee of the city council of Atlanta, for the city, by virtue of a resolution of the mayor and general council of the same, passed December 6th, 1880, in pursuance of the act of the legislature, approved February 27, 1877, and the ordinances passed by the mayor and general council of Atlanta, in accordance therewith. The mayor of the city will make a quit claim deed to the purchaser of the property purchased on payment of the purchase money, viz:

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on No. 25 Pryor street, part of land lot 51, adjoining Ivy and Murphy, sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of W. H. Hancock, trustee, and purchased by the city.

L. C. JONES, Chair'n T. C.
R. H. KNAPP,
D. A. BEATTIE.
feb1—d1aw4w tues

GEORGIA, FULTON COUTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 4th, 1881.—Marshall J. Clarke, administrator of the estate of Hannah M. Merriam deceased, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
feb5—d1aw3m

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 7th, 1881.—B. M. Blount, Guardian of Georgia V. Blount, a minor, has applied for leave to sell the real estate of said minor:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else said leave will be granted, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary
feb8—d1aw4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, February 4th, 1881.—Charles E. Robinson has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John R. Sims, deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
feb5—d1aw4w

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR March 1881—Will be sold before the Court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying, being and situated in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., in land lot number 19 of said district, commencing at the northeast corner of said lot, running thence south to the turnpike road, thence in a southwesterly direction along said turnpike road to a fence between lands of J. W. Sparks and W. C. Sparks and land of W. C. Sparks, thence along said fence in a westerly direction to right of way of the Air-Line railroad, thence in a northeasterly direction along said right of way to the line between lots 9 and 10 of subdivision of said land, thence north to original line on north side of said land lot number 19, thence east to the beginning point, with the exception of small corners of lots numbers 5 and 9 in subdivision of said land lot by Currier's survey, said corners being the southeast corners of said lots, containing twenty-seven acres more or less. All levied on as the property of W. C. Sparks, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Georgia, in favor of William Ezzard vs. William C. Sparks. Levy made by Henry L. Collier, deputy-sheriff, and handed me.

Also fifteen acres of land off of land lot number 225, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, of the southeast corner of said lot, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Benjamin Harris vs. James R. Reynolds.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
729 jan30—d1aw4w

Georgia, Fulton County—Superior Court, Fall Term, 1880.—Sarah E. Bailey vs. William H. Bailey—Libel for Divorce—Rule to Perfect Service.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT, BY THE return of the Sheriff, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further apparse that he does not reside in this State, it is, on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer at the next tern of this Court, else that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed; and it is further ordered that this rule be published in the Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette, once a month for four months.

December 21, 1880.

A. M. REINHARDT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Approved: GEORGE HILLYER, Judge.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court. This December 22, 1880.

J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.
jan23—d1am4m

FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID FARM BALDWIN COUNTY, Ga., containing one hundred and (180) eighty acres. It lies on the tributaries of the Oconee river, six miles northeast of Milledgeville, and intersected by the M. and A. R. R. One hundred acres cleared; forty (40) acres cleared fine creek bottom, producing annually, without the aid of fertilizer, from 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Eighty acres, more or less, virgin oak and hickory forest; abundantly supplied with water; two new tenantries, occupied by good and trusty tenants. The whole of the land is fresh, having been under cultivation only three or four years. Any one desiring one of the best small farms in middle Georgia can get a bargain in the above place. For further particulars inquire of Dr. A. F Durham, Athens, or Gordon McComb, Sparta Ga.
2[illegible]4 feb13—d2 su[illegible]